The Society for Old Testament Study

BOOK LIST 1961

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D. R. Ap-Thomas, Esq.
Llansadwrn
Menai Bridge
Anglesey

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BOOK LIST, 1961

As in former years, I am indebted to a number of scholars who are not members of the Book List Panel; and I gladly record my gratitude to them: Professors Bič, de Boer, Cazelles, Hammershaimb, Mr. J. V. Kinnier Wilson, Mr. Loewe, Professor Penna, all of whom have supplied reviews, and Professor Castellino, who provided information about Italian works which might otherwise have been missed. To the members of the Panel I also express my thanks. Without their generous co-operation the *Book List* could not be produced.

Every effort has been made to cover as wide a field as possible and to ensure accuracy in the bibliographical details here recorded; but inevitably there are gaps and errors. For these I apologize in advance. I must also apologize for and correct an unfortunate slip in Professor Daube's review of Leo Baeck's *Aus drei Jahrtausenden* in the 1960 issue (pp. 53f.). In the preparation of the typescript for the Printer a line was inadvertently omitted. After '*The Pharisees and Other Essays*' (p. 54, line 4) the following words should have appeared: '1947, and *Judaism and Christianity*, 1958; nor that most originally appeared'.

The reviews have been classified as in former years; but in some instances the assignment of a book to a particular section may seem rather arbitrary, if it has a bearing on more than one part of the field. Books suitable for inclusion in school libraries have been marked with an asterisk.

To the Printer I tender my sincere thanks for his unfailing helpfulness.

G. W. ANDERSON.

University of Durham.

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G.W.A. = G. W. Anderson
D.R.Ap-T. = D. R. Ap-Thomas
J.M.T.B. = J. M. T. Barton
M.B. = M. Bič
P.A.H.deB. = P. A. H. de Boer
L.H.B. = L. H. Brockington
F.F.B. = F. F. Bruce
M.Bu. = M. Burdess
D.D. = D. Daube
G.H.D. = G. H. Davies
G.R.D. = G. R. Driver
J.G. = J. Gray
E.H. = E. Hammershaimb
A.S.H. = A. S. Herbert
S.H.H. = S. H. Hooke
A.R.J. = A. R. Johnson
R.L. = R. Loewe
W.D.McH. = W. D. McHardy
J.M. = J. Mauchline
A.P. = A. Penna
L.A.P. = L. A. Poore
N.W.P. = N. W. Porteous
B.J.R. = B. J. Roberts
H.H.R. = H. H. Rowley
J.N.S. = J. N. Schofield
N.H.S. = N. H. Snaith
D.W.T. = D. W. Thomas
M.W. = M. Wallenstein
J.V.K.W. = J. V. Kinnier Wilson

GENERAL

BAUMGARTNER, W. : *Zum Alten Testament und seiner Umwelt.* 1959. Pp. viii+396. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 36).

Here is a collection of essays by Professor Baumgartner, issued by the Basel Faculty of Theology to celebrate his seventieth birthday. All save one, on ' Bibel und Volkskunde ' have appeared previously, but many will welcome their publication together in this volume. The subjects well represent the range and profundity of Professor Baumgartner's scholarship. They include a study of the nature and history of the Hebrew language in the light of modern knowledge, another on the Mandaean question, and another on the Aramaic of the book of Daniel. The Old Testament is further represented by studies on the nineteenth century treatment of Israelite prophecy, and on the Angel of Yahweh, while later Jewish literature receives attention in essays on the legend of Susanna and on the dividing sword of the Odes of Solomon xxviii. 4. Studies on Herodotus' description of Babylon and Assyria, the ancient oriental belief in the resurrection, Adonis gardens in the central Mediterranean area, and the links between Israelite and Greek sagas, carry the reader farther afield. Biographical notices on Gunkel and T. E. Lawrence and an article on American Folklore represent the way in which Professor Baumgartner regularly enlightens the readers of the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* on what is happening in his field of scholarship. The essays are accompanied by brief hitherto unpublished notes taking account of more recent publications. There is also a bibliography of the author's works. Few readers will have ready access to all the articles collected here, and many will find this volume invaluable.

H.H.R.

BODENHEIMER, F. S. : *Animal and Man in Bible Lands.* (Collection de Travaux de l'Académie internationale d'Histoire des Sciences, 10.) 1960. Pp. VIII+232+portrait. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 36).

This translation from the Hebrew original was made by the author. It consists of three sections : an introductory discussion of methods, the formation of Palestine and its fauna in the Tertiary and Pleistocene, and early man in Palestine ; ancient zoology in the Middle East ; an account of animals and men in Palestine from the Neolithic to the end of the Iron Age (4500-3000 B.C.). It is well indexed. An excellent comprehensive scholarly work.

J.N.S.

DE BOER, P. A. H. (ed. by) : *Congress Volume, Oxford 1959.* (Supplements to Vetus Testamentum, Vol. VII.). 1960. Pp. viii+360. +5 Plates+sketch-map. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 46).

Twenty-two of the papers read at the above congress, and heard by many of our members, are preserved in this valuable

volume, which is printed as handsomely as were the others after Copenhagen, 1953 and Strasbourg, 1956. When it is realised that at least twelve countries are represented by the contributors to the present volume, it will be obvious how valuable a function this Organisation serves in bringing together Old Testament scholars from far and near.

Papers on almost every aspect of Old Testament study are included here. The two papers in French, by Ed. Jacob and A. Dupont-Sommer, are entitled ' Les bases théologiques de l'éthique de l'A.T.', and ' Exorcismes et guérisons dans les récits de Qoumrân '. Eight papers are in German, F. Pérez Castro on ' Das Kryptogramm des Sefer Abischa ', Victor Maag on ' Malkût Jhwh ', L. Alonso-Schöckel on ' Die stilistische Analyse b.d. Propheten ', J. J. Stamm on ' Der Name d. Königs David ', M. Noth (the new President) on ' Der Beitrag d. Archäologie z. Gesch. Israels ', Hans Bardtke on a parallel to the War Scroll in a Leipzig Ms., Rudolph Meyer on the Hebrew verbal system, and Leonhard Rost on patriarchal religion.

The remaining papers are in English. J. B. Pritchard, H. M. Orlinsky and Millar Burrows deal with Gibeon, Qere and Kethib, and the R.S.V., respectively; while methodology, anthropomorphism, and the history of the ark occupy Ivan Engnell, James Barr, and Ed. Nielsen. B. Gemser continues his work on wisdom with a comparative study of 'Onch-sheshonqy, and B. Mazar follows up his brilliant Strasbourg paper on topography with an examination of the list of Levitical cities. Finally E. Hammershaimb, A. Diez Macho, Stanislav Segert and J. Strugnell maintain the interest and variety of the programme with papers on prophetical ethics, the new Palestinian targum, Hebrew metrics, and the angelic liturgy at Qumrân.

All in all, this volume offers as well-rounded and satisfying a congress-volume as could reasonably be desired, and reflects great credit on all concerned, not least on the well-loved editor—P.A.H. de Boer.

D.R.Ap-T.

BRIDGES, R. and WEIGLE, L. A. : *The Bible Word Book Concerning Obsolete or Archaic Words in the King James Version of the Bible.* 1960. Pp. 422. (Thomas Nelson & Sons, Edinburgh. Price : 36s. 0d.).

Dr. Bridges and Dean (Emeritus) Weigle present in this volume 827 articles to explain archaic or obsolete words and phrases in the K. J. version and to give equivalents from the modern versions. There is a comprehensive index of over 2,600 entries. The book is a very handy anthology to which each reader will be able to add according to his own store of knowledge.

G.H.D.

BRUCE, F. F. : *The English Bible. A History of Translations.* 1961. Pp. xiv+234+8 plates. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 25s. 0d.).

Professor Bruce surveys the history of translations of the Bible into English from Anglo-Saxon times to the New English Bible. On such a subject at such a time it would have been perilously easy to produce a pot-boiler. But this volume is in a very different class. The wealth of background information, of interesting and unfamiliar historical detail, of judicious citation of the sources (e.g., the choice specimens of Dean Burgon's ecclesiastical Billingsgate), and the sure grasp of the problems involved in Biblical translation, make this a book of unusual interest and quality.

G.W.A.

CAZELLES, H. (ed. by) : *Dictionnaire de la Bible. Supplément.* Fasc. xxxii. (Noeldeke-Oracle). 1959. Cols. 514-768. Fasc. xxxiii. (Oracle-Palestine). 1960. Cols. 779-1024. Fasc. xxxiv. (Palestine-Parenté). 1960. Cols. 1025-1280. (Letouzey & Ané, Paris. Price : 23s. 6d. each fasc.).

Among some twenty articles in Fasc. xxxii. one may mention those by C. Agrain on ' Nomadisme ', ' Nouvel-An (Fête de)', by E. Drioton (Ancient Egypt), R. Largement (Sumerian and Accadian religion), A. Michel (Judaism) and H. Cazelles (' The new year in Israel '). ' Nouzi ' is discussed by R. J. Tournay, O.P., and there is a short memoir of the much regretted Roger T. O'Callaghan, S. J. ' Odes de Salomon ' is the work of J. Daniélou, and ' Offrande ' of J. de Fraine. E. Cothenet devotes some thirty columns to ' Onction '. G. Ryckmans writes with special knowledge of ' Ophir '.

The subject of ' Oracle et divination ', begun by A. Barucq in Fasc. xxxii. is concluded in xxxiii. The topic ' Orientales (Versions de la Bible) ' is the work of three writers of whom B. Botte deals with the versions in Arabic, Coptic and Ethiopic ; L. Leloir with those in Armenian and Georgian, and Cl. Van Puyvelde with the Syriac versions. Two other articles of some length are those by J. G. Février on ' Ostraka, Sceaux et Cachets ' and by J. M. Fenasse, on ' Palais'.

In Fasc. xxxiv. M. du Buit concludes his long article on ' Palestine ', and J. Starcky writes on ' Palmyre '. ' Papyrus bibliques ' is the work of B. Botte, and ' Pâque ' of H. Haag. Other articles are by A. George (' Parabole '), E. Cothenet (' Paradis '), A. M. Brunet (' Paralipomènes '), and W. Kornfeld (' Parenté ').

J.M.T.B.

CAZELLES, H. (ed. by) : *Dictionnaire de la Bible. Supplément.* Fasc. xxxv. (Parenté-Passion). 1960. Cols. 1281-1492. (Letouzey & Ané, Paris. Price : 23s. 6d.).

There are only four articles in this fascicle, which completes the sixth volume (Mystères-Passion) of the *Supplément.*

The first of these rounds off the article on ' Parenté ' by W. Kornfeld, and is largely concerned with the juridical basis of relationship. É. Cothenet contributes an interesting study of ' Parfums ', which studies the use in the ancient East (Mesopotamia, Egypt, Arabic, and the Greco-Roman world), before approaching the Old Testament evidence for perfumes in the worship, as also in the daily life, of Israel. A. Feuillet is responsible for a ninety-column article on ' Parousie ' of which no more than a column or so is of interest to an *Alttestamentler*. Rather more than seventy columns are devoted to ' Récits de la Passion ' by X. L. Dufour.

J.M.T.B.

*Corswant, W. : *A Dictionary of Life in Bible Times*, completed and illustrated by E. Urech, trans. from the French by A. Heathcote, foreword by A. Parrot. 1960. Pp. xx+310+numerous ills. (Hodder & Stoughton, London. Price : 25s. 0d.).

The original French edition of this work was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1957, p. 17. The inappropriateness of the original title, there noted, has been rectified in this translation. Minor changes have also been made in the text by Dr. Heathcote, who has produced, as one would expect, a very readable rendering. The systematically classified lists of articles make this a very handy work of reference.

G.W.A.

Danker, F. W. : *Multipurpose Tools for Bible Study*. Pp. xii+290. (Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Miss. Price : $3.75).

This exceedingly useful manual provides the student of the Bible with a comprehensive survey of the tools which are at his disposal and a guide to their usefulness. The various chapters cover Concordances, the Nestle text of the Greek New Testament, the Hebrew Old Testament, the History of the Septuagint, the Use of the Septuagint, Hebrew Old Testament Grammars and Lexicons, Greek New Testament Grammars and Lexicons, the Use of Grammars and Lexicons, Bible Dictionaries, Bible Versions, the Use of English Bible Versions, Judaica, Archaeology, the Dead Sea Scrolls, and Commentaries and their Uses. There is here a mass of bibliographical data accompanied by discriminating comment ; and the author is to be congratulated on his success in producing an invaluable vade mecum.

G.W.A.

Eltester, W. (ed. by) : *Judentum, Urchristentum, Kirche : Festschrift für Joachim Jeremias*. (B.Z.N.W. 26) 1960. Pp. 260. (Töpelmann, Berlin. Price : DM. 34).

Of the seventeen articles in this Festschrift for the distinguished New Testament scholar, Joachim Jeremias, on his sixtieth birthday, only three fall within the range of interest of the

Book List. There are eleven articles falling within the New Testament field, and three falling within the field of the Early Church. The three articles which stand under the heading of Judaism deal with the sonship of God in the Old Testament (Pss. ii., cx.), in Septuagint, Targum and Midrash, in Qumrân and the New Testament ; with *gilyonim* and *sifre minim* in Rabbinical literature ; and with the seven-branched candlestick and the Arch of Titus. The first of these three articles is by O. Michel and I. Betz, the second by K. G. Kuhn, and the third by W. Eltester, the editor of the volume. Readers whose interest includes the New Testament will find many valuable articles in this section, while in the third section there is an article by C. H. Hunzinger on the Gospel of Thomas.

H.H.R.

EULE, W. : *Zwei Jahrtausende Bibelbuch.* 1960. Pp. 252+112 plates +7 other ills. (Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn, Gütersloh. Price : DM. 24.80).

This beautifully produced and sumptuously illustrated volume surveys the history of the forms in which the Bible has been preserved and published. The opening section traces the history of manuscript reproduction over a millennium and a half ; and this is followed by an account of the impact of Gutenberg's work on the communication of the message of the Bible. A richly (and sometimes quaintly) illustrated chapter deals with the lively activity in this field during the greater part of the sixteenth century under the influence of the Reformation. The author then turns to the rich productions of the seventeenth century, the age of Pietism, the technical developments of the nineteenth century, and the interesting variety of production in our own day. This is not merely a history of technical experiments, but also in some sort a record of cultural development and of the application of craftsmanship and art to the expression of religious truth.

G.W.A.

FRIEDRICH, G. (ed. by) : *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament* (begun by G. Kittel). Band VII, Lieferung 2/3, 1960. Pp. 96+ Abkürzungs-Verzeichnis, pp. 35. (Kohlhammer, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 9.20).

This double Lieferung contains a short article by Bertram on *Saleuō, salos* which has an Old Testament section ; a long and important article on *salpinx*, etc. which is not only interesting for the light it throws on Hebrew music, but for its discussion of the use in Israel and in Judaism of the trumpet and the horn in war and in the cult, and of its association with theophanies ; an article by Jeremias on *Samareia, Samarites, Samaritis* which, however, confines itself almost exclusively to New Testament times ; a brief article by Schweizer, Baumgärtel and Meyer on *sarx*, etc. which should prove a most

valuable addition to the already extensive literature on the subject; and finally an article by Foerster on *satanas* which contains a section on the occurrence of the word in Qumran documents and in later Judaism (the New Testament part not yet complete). N.W.P.

GALLING, K. (ed. by): *Die Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart.* 3 Auflage, Band IV. Lieferungen 69-70 (cols. 385-544+4 plates), 71-73 (cols. 545-736+4 plates), 74-75 (cols. 737-928), 76-78 (cols. 929-1152+4 plates), 79-80 (cols. 1153-1344), 81-82 (cols. 1345-1536), 83-85 (cols. 1537-1756+Pp. XXXVI). 1960. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Subscription Price: DM. 4.20 each Lieferung).

These Lieferungen include the articles from 'Lippe' to 'Ozeanien' and bring the fourth volume to completion. Apart from a number of biographical articles, the reviewer has noted the following as of direct interest to the *Alttestamentler*: 'Literarkritische Schule' (O. Eissfeldt), 'Märchen in der Bibel' (W. Baumgartner), 'Magie im Alten Testament' (K. Galling), 'Mahlzeiten, kultische' (F. Bammel and G. Fohrer), 'Maleachibuch' (R. Rendtorff), 'Manasse' (R. Bach), 'Manasse-Gebet' (W. Baumgartner), 'Manna' (K. Galling), 'Mari' (W. Röllig), 'Masse, Gewichte, Münzen in Israel' (K. Galling), 'Megiddo' (H. Gese), 'Megillot' (H. Bardtke), 'Melchisedek' (E. Kutsche, K. H. Rengstorf), 'Menahem' (R. Bach), 'Mene Tekel' (K. Galling), 'Mensch im Alten Testament' (A. S. Kapelrud), 'Menschenopfer' (O. Eissfeldt), 'Menschensohn' (H.-F. Weiss), 'Mesa' (K. Galling), 'Mesopotamien' (F. M. Th. de Liagre Böhl), 'Messianismus' (H. Desroche), 'Messias' (F. M. Th. de Liagre Böhl, M. Weise, R. Meyer), 'Micha' (R. Meyer), 'Michabuch' (R. Meyer), 'Michael' (E. Lohse), 'Midianiter' (M. Noth), 'Midrasch' (E. Gross), 'Milhama' (C. H. Huntzinger), 'Mischna' (E. Gross), 'Mitanni' (A. Moortgat), 'Mizpa' (A. Kuschke), 'Moabiter' (M. Noth), 'Monotheismus im Alten Testament' (F. Baumgärtel), 'Moses' (E. Osswald), 'Mosessegen, Moseslied und Meerlied' (H.-J. Stoebe), 'Musik: Instrumentale Musik, Gesang und Dichtung in Israel' (C. Westermann), 'Synagogale Musik' (I. Elbogen, K. Galling), 'Mythos und Mythologie im Alten Testament' (S. Mowinckel), 'Nabatäer' (M. Noth), 'Nahumbuch' (E. Osswald), 'Namengebung im Alten Testament' (J.-J. Stamm), 'Namenglaube im Alten Testament' (W. Baltzer), 'Nasiräer' (E. Jenni), 'Nathan' (F. Maass), 'Nebuchadnezar II' (W. von Soden), 'Nehemia' (K. Galling), 'Nehemiabuch' (K. Galling), 'Nimrod' (W. von Soden), 'Ninive' (A. Moortgat), 'Noachische Gebote' (G. Strecker), 'Noah' (G. Fohrer), 'Nomaden' (G. Lanczkowski), 'Numeri' (G. Fohrer), 'Obadjabuch' (W. Vollborn), 'Offenbarung im Alten Testament' (W. Eichrodt), 'Offenbarung im Judentum' (E. L. Dietrich), 'Omri' (R. Bach), 'Opfer im Alten Testament' (R. Hentschke), 'Ophra' (A. Kuschke) 'Ordination im Alten Testament und Judentum' (E. Lohse),

' Ossuar ' (K. Galling). To a number of the articles there have been appended useful short bibliographies by W. Werbeck on the history of interpretation, in addition to the modern bibliographies supplied by the authors of the articles. G.W.A.

HORN, S. H. (with contributions by other writers) : *Seventh Day Adventist Bible Dictionary*. 1960. Pp. xxxii+1200+XXII Maps. (Review and Herald, Washington, D.C.)

Professor Horn and his collaborators have produced an excellent one volume Bible Dictionary, well illustrated and accompanied by the Rand-McNally maps. The individual articles are not signed, and while the special point of view of the Seventh Day Adventists appears in such articles as that on Sabbath, in the vast majority of the articles it does not figure. The work is written from a conservative viewpoint (e.g., the whole of Isaiah is attributed to the eighth-century prophet and the book of Job is attributed to Moses) but the volume will be found of great value to those who do not accept all its positions. In the field of archaeology especially there are entries which reflect high scholarship, and a great deal of information will be found here which is not available in the current handbooks. H.H.R.

Internationale Zeitschriftenschau für Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete. Band VI. 1958/59. Heft 1-2. 1960. Pp. 356. (Patmos-Verlag, Düsseldorf. Price : DM. 46 or $11).

This indispensable production maintains its excellent quality and enlarges its scope. The present double Heft contains 2217 entries, of which some few at the end are of books and not articles. As in former issues, the entries are admirably classified and indexed. The whole is a triumph of co-operative bibliography. G.W.A.

LIVINGSTONE, SIR R. : *The Influence of Greek and Hebraic Traditions on Western Ideals*. (Claude Montefiore Lecture, 1959.) n.d. Pp. 20. (The Liberal Jewish Synagogue, London. Price : 2s. 6d.).

In this brief survey, Sir Richard Livingstone characterizes the highest Greek religious tradition as anthropocentric, intellectual, and aristocratic, and the Hebraic tradition as theocentric, passionately moral, and invigorated by a conviction of the ultimate triumph of righteousness. Though different, the two traditions need not be opposed ; and mankind needs both. The lecture ends with an assessment of the need of the modern world (regarded as in a modified sense Hellenic) for the Hebraic tradition as represented by both Judaism and Christianity. G.W.A.

METZGER, B. M., FOREMAN, K. J., MILLER, D. G., RHODES, A. B., KELLY, B. H. : *Introduction to the Bible.* (Layman's Bible Commentaries) 1960. Pp. 172. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 6s. 0d.).

This paperback inaugurates the 25 volumes of the *Layman's Bible Commentaries.* The five essays are popular accounts of such themes as ' What is the Bible ?' and ' The History of the People of God '. There is inevitably some repetition in the last named essay, and the third, ' The Message '. The book is true to its title and may be thoroughly recommended ; but it is strange that not one of the authors thought of saying what the word ' Bible ' means! The reference to the use of the concordance in the last otherwise excellent article, is insufficient.

G.H.D.

MYERS, J. M., REIMHERR, O., and BREAM, H. N. (ed. by) : *Biblical Studies in Memory of H. C. Alleman* (Gettysburg Theological Studies). 1960. Pp. viii+224+portrait. (J. J. Augustin, Locust Valley, N.Y. Price : $6.00).

The first 66 pages of this volume are devoted to a very brief appreciation of Dr. Alleman, a series of devotional studies by him based on verses and phrases from the Psalter, and a bibliography of Dr. Alleman's works. The remainder consists of essays specially contributed by a number of scholars. J. Hempel follows up the thought of two of his earlier studies in a paper entitled ' Die Faktizität der Geschichte im Biblischen Denken '. G. E. Mendenhall writes on ' The Relation of the Individual to Political Society in Ancient Israel '. H. S. Gehman discusses natural law and the Old Testament. H. L. Creager examines Deutero-Isaiah's teaching about the grace of God ; and E. E. Flack contributes a study of the concept of Grace in Biblical thought as a whole. C. T. Fritsch draws out and assesses the evidence for the concept of God implied by the Greek translation of Isaiah. R. T. Stamm writes on three cardinal ideas in St. John's Gospel. In an article entitled ' The Cultus and its Significance ', J. M. Myers relates the Biblical evidence to Article XV of the Augsburg Confession.

G.W.A.

NOTH, MARTIN: *Gesammelte Studien zum Alten Testament,* Zweite, erweiterte Auflage. 1960. Sonderdrucke des Anhangs. Pp. 309-376. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, Munich. Price : DM. 2).

Martin Noth's ' *Gesammelte Sudien zum Alten Testament* ' was noted in the *Book List* for 1957, pp. 11f. To the second edition of it which has now been published three articles have been added as a supplement. The first of these, 'Amt und Berufung im Alten Testament ' discusses the question of office as opposed to vocation in respect of priest, king and prophet in ancient Israel, and examines particularly the significance of the ceremony of anointing and what was involved in the act which was termed ' filling the hands '.

The early Judges of Israel were charismatic leaders in emergencies and held no office ; many later kings held office but had not been called to it. Noth affirms that such a call to office was distinctive of ancient Israel and was without parallel in the ancient Near East. The second article offers an analysis, in respect of form and content, of 2 Sam. vii. and, connecting it closely with the preceding chapter, says that it is concerned with King David as lord of the ark sanctuary in Jerusalem and, in its basic form, comes to us from that sanctuary. The third considers the effect of the fall of Jerusalem in 587 B.C. upon the life and thought of Israel and the extent to which their hopes of a restoration of the state of Judah survived the death of Jehoiachin in Babylon. J.M.

Die Ou Testamentiese Werkgemeenskap in Suid-Afrika. (Papers read at the 2nd meeting held at Potchefstroom, 2-5 February, 1959.) 1960. Pp. iv+64. Obtainable from the secretary, Dr. A. H. van Zyl, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa. Price : 10s. 0d.).

The Old Testament scholars of South Africa may be congratulated on forming their own Society in 1957. For their second meeting the Book of Judges was the general theme chosen, and seven of the nine papers here printed in English translation (one in summary) bear thereon. This fact gives a certain unity to the book though each participant has gone his own independent way. The general standard is to be warmly commended for a work of this kind, though there is evident need for a proof-reader more conversant with the vagaries of the English language and its spelling. D.R.Ap-T.

Parmelee, Alice : *All the Birds of the Bible, Their Stories, Identification and Meaning.* 1960. Pp. 280. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 30s. 0d.).

This is the English edition of a book published in 1959 in America ; it is well produced with 64 pictures. It retells all the Bible stories in which birds are mentioned and discusses the natural history problems involved. A foreword by Guy Emerson, ornithologist, guarantees the accuracy of the natural history ; the Biblical scholarship appears to be sound, and the book is written with an enthusiasm that makes it attractive reading. J.N.S.

Riesenfeld, H. (ed. by) : *Svensk exegetisk årsbok*, xxv. 1960. Pp. 182. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : Sw. kr. 10).

The only contribution to the present issue of this annual which has a direct bearing on the Old Testament is an article by G. Ahlström, entitled ' Profeten Natan och tempelbygget ', in which it is argued that Nathan represented not conservative Israelite tradition but the Jebusite interest in David's new

capital, that David was dissuaded from building a temple so that the non-Jebusite Abiathar might not gain a position of commanding influence, and that Solomon's accession and his subsequent actions represent the triumph of a Jebusite party. H. Riesenfeld contributes two articles : one in English on the self-consciousness of Jesus and one in Swedish on the parables in the Synoptic and Johannine traditions. Also in Swedish are the articles by K. Stendahl on Paul and conscience and by J. Munck on Jewish Christianity in the post-apostolic age. There are also reviews of recent literature, including a section on books about the prophets, which is a sequel to the survey of books on the Old Testament begun in the previous number. To this last section, Professor Engnell again writes an introduction. It will be of interest to many readers of this *Book List* to know that a revised and enlarged edition of *Svenskt Bibliskt Uppslagsverk* (cf. *Eleven Years*, pp. 168, 457f.) is to be expected in the not too distant future. G.W.A.

ROBERT, A. and TRICOT, A. : *Guide to the Bible : An Introduction to the Study of Holy Scripture.* 2nd English ed. Vol. 1. 1960. Pp. xx+812. (Desclée Co., New York : Price : £2 18s. 8d.).

This volume, styled in French *Initiation Biblique*, with its English translations, has a rather complicated history. It first appeared, shortly before the war, in 1939, and a second French edition was published in 1948, in a revised and enlarged form. This second French edition was translated into English in 1951, and three years later (1954) came the third French edition. It is this last, now translated after a wait of six years, that was reviewed by N.H.S. in the *Book List* for 1956 (pp. 8f). He gave a list of the new matter, and his final verdict was : ' It is a most useful and comprehensive manual.' It contained about 100 pages more than the second French edition (1948), and included a new essay on inspiration by Père P. Benoit, O.P., of Jerusalem, which is one of the best things of its kind.

The present version by E. P. Arbez and M. R. P. McGuire seems to be entirely adequate, and there are many additional notes not present in the French. It is to be remarked that, whereas all the three French editions have been complete in one volume, the present book is the first of two, and includes no more than nine chapters of the original work. One of these chapters runs to over 300 pages ! J.M.T.B.

ROWLEY, H. H. (ed. by) : *The Old Testament and Modern Study : A Generation of Discovery and Research.* Essays by Members of the Society for Old Testament Study. 1961. Pp. xxxii+406. (Oxford Paperbacks. Oxford University Press. Price : 8s. 6d.).

This collection of twelve essays by members of the Society and an introduction by the editor, the whole forming an excellent survey of the results of Old Testament scholarship

in the thirty years before 1951, was warmly commended when it first appeared (*Book List*, 1952, p. 8 ; *Eleven Years*, p. 379), and it has become a well-thumbed volume in most students' libraries. While the contents of the book are now so well-known as to make a notice superfluous, the appearance of this ' paper-back ' reprint prompts the hope that an even wider circle of readers will become familiar with this authoritative guide. W.D.McH.

SCHWEIZER, E. (and others) : *Spirit of God*, trans. by A. E. Harvey. (Bible Key Words from Gerhard Kittel's *Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament*). 1960. Pp. xii+120. (A. & C. Black, London. Price : 15s. 0d.).

The article of which this book is a translation was noticed in the *Book Lists* for 1957 (p. 6) and 1958 (p. 4). It has, however, been abbreviated by the omission of H. Kleinknecht's discussion of *pneuma* in Greek literature and W. Bieder's survey of *pneuma* in the LXX and Hellenistic Judaism. From F. Baumgärtel's contribution on the Old Testament evidence, the lexicographical part has been left out. The omissions from the New Testament part (by E. Schweizer) are inconsiderable ; but E. Sjöberg's contribution on the rabbinic evidence has been somewhat reduced and forms part of a short section which also includes the discussions of Gnosticism and the Dead Sea Scrolls. G.W.A.

Studia theologica cura ordinum Scandinavicorum edita. Vol. XIII, Fasc. ii, 1959. Pp. 94. Vol. XIV, Fasc. i, 1960. Pp. 114. (C. W. K. Gleerup, Lund. Price : by subscription, Sw. kr. 15 each vol. ; or Sw. kr. 10 each fascicle).

XIII, ii contains a lengthy article by Professor Mowinckel entitled ' Notes on the Psalms ', consisting of comments on metrical structure and on textual difficulties in a large number of passages. By its very nature, the article cannot well be summarized ; but it has some affinities with the author's work, *Real and Apparent Tricola in Hebrew Psalm Poetry* (A.N.V.A. II, 1957, 2), of which, unfortunately, no notice appeared in the *Book List*. The other articles in the fascicle are : ' Evangelium Veritatis and the Epistle to the Hebrews ' (S. Giversen), ' Revelation and Tradition ' (F. Fraenkel), ' Zwei Fälle von harmonisierendem Einfluss des Matthäus-Evangeliums auf das Markus-Evangelium ' (H. Sahlin).

In XIV, i S. Holm-Nielsen writes (in English) on the importance of late Jewish psalmody for the understanding of the Old Testament psalmodic tradition ; and M. Saebo contributes a form-critical study (in German) of Isaiah vii. 3-9. The fascicle also contains a discussion in German of the Hypomnemata of Hegesippus by N. Hyldahl. G.W.A.

THOMSEN, P. : *Die Palästina-Literatur : eine internationale Bibliographie in systematischer Ordnung mit Autoren- und Sachregister*, ed. by O. Eissfeldt and L. Rost. Vol. A. Lieferung 3. 1960. Pp. XXII+545-905. (Akademie-Verlag, Berlin. Price : DM. 48).

The earlier parts of this volume (covering the years 1878-1894) were noticed in *Book Lists*, 1957, p. 14 and 1959, p. 8. The devotion with which Professors Eissfeldt and Rost and their helpers have made available this part of Dr. Thomsen's industrious compilation will earn the gratitude of a host of scholars. The works listed in this part cover individual places in the Holy Land, historical geography and topography (including the travel narratives of pilgrims and others), various branches of geographical study, works on Syria/Palestine in modern times, accounts of missions, and medical literature.

G.W.A.

WALKER, W. : *All the Plants of the Bible.* 1958 (5th imp. 1960). Pp. 244, including numerous ills. + 1 plate. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 25s. 0d.).

That this work is now in its fifth edition since 1958 is an indication of its popular appeal, and it certainly is a handsome production. An average of half a page is devoted to each plant, which is introduced by a citation from Scripture and this is illustrated throughout on the opposite page. The work would have been improved by a fuller discussion of the Biblical references to the plants, and their equivalent Arabic names. The Biblical text is usually accepted uncritically and the etymology is not always to be trusted. In fact the identification of the various plants is not nearly so simple as the book suggests. The book, however, does serve its purpose as a manual for the layman interested in the Bible and is a pleasure for all to use.

J.G.

WRIGHT, G. E. and FULLER, R. H. : *The Book of the Acts of God.* 1960. Pp. 302+40 plates. (Gerald Duckworth, London. Price : 35s. 0d.).

These two famous authors set out to interpret the Bible to modern churchmen. The volume is really a comprehensive handbook to Biblical study. After some introductory chapters, Part I is devoted to the Priestly, Deuteronomic, and the Chronicler's History of Israel. Part II expounds Prophets, Psalms, and Wisdom books. Part III is intertestamental including all the main literatures and movements. Part IV is devoted to the New Testament and in 7 chapters sets forth Jesus, the earliest Church, non-Pauline, Hellenistic Christianity ; Pauline, post-Pauline and Johannine Literature. The information is reliable and helpful and the book will amply fulfil its purpose, which is to offer a religious and theological interpretation of the principal portions of the Bible.

G.H.D.

*Broadie, E. : *The Chosen Nation : Book Four : The Re-Making of the Nation* (*From the Exile to the Time of Christ*) n.d. (1960). Pp. 128+4 maps and 2 diagrams. (Religious Education Press, Wallington, Surrey. Price : Boards, 6s. 6d. ; limp, 5s. 6d.).

This addition to the Pathfinder Series (it is commended by Professor Rowley) will prove a useful textbook for the upper forms of Secondary Modern Schools. It provides a simply written survey of the history and religion of the Jews from the Exile to the emergence of the Christian Church. The book is illustrated by maps and diagrams, and each chapter is followed by a selection of useful exercises. L.A.P.

*Frost, S. B. : *The Beginning of the Promise.* 1960. Pp. xii+98. (Seraph Books, S.P.C.K., London. Price : 5s. 6d.).

This volume was originally a series of eight lectures given at a church in Ottawa. Primarily the lectures are on the Book of Genesis, but a considerable amount of general Old Testament teaching is worked in. The approach is modern, popular, and informative. Many of the illustrations are ultra-modern and most illuminating. It makes admirable reading for the Church member who is interested in learning more about the Bible. The first two chapters deal chiefly with the documentary theory of the Pentateuch, and the rest substantially with myths, legends and sagas as they are used selectively to declare the Word of God and the first ' promises '. N.H.S.

*Heathcote, A. W. : *Israel to the Time of Solomon.* (The London Divinity Series, The Old Testament, Vol. 1). 1960. Pp. 162+4 plates+3 maps. (James Clarke and Co. Ltd., London. Price : 6s. 0d.).

This first volume of the London Divinity Series is, like the second volume noticed last year, up-to-date, accurate and scholarly. Due consideration is given to the religion of the period (there is a useful chapter on the Canaanites and their religion) and reference is made to the most recent archaeological discoveries. Intended primarily for candidates for G.C.E. examinations in Divinity, and admirably fulfilling this aim, this book should appeal to other serious students as a clear and concise introduction to the subject. L.A.P.

*Holroyd, G. H. : *A Dramatic Old Testament Book* (1). 1960. Pp. xii+308+line drawings. (Macmillan, London. Price : 10s. 6d.).

The book is intended to cater for the first two years in the Secondary School, and covers most of the requirements of the Agreed Syllabuses. The story is taken up to the death of Solomon. It is told in plays, dramatic interludes, conversation pieces and choral speaking. Mr. Holroyd has had

considerable practical experience and a dozen previous books of this type have met with considerable success. Every care has been taken to secure accuracy in historical and cultural details. N.H.S.

LACE, O. J. : *Teaching the Old Testament.* 1960. Pp. 80. (Seabury Press, Greenwich, Conn.).

In this short but immensely useful work, to which the Dean of Christ Church writes a commendatory foreword, Miss Lace gives an illuminating survey of the material which the Old Testament provides for the teacher and the way in which it can best be handled. This is a refreshingly sane and wise little book which should be widely known and used. G.W.A.

*MONRO, M. T. : *The Old Testament and our Times : a Short Reading Course with Subjects for Discussion.* 1960. Pp. 106. (Longmans, Green and Co., London. Price : 15s. 0d.).

This is an unusual, unconventional book, addressed to educated people who are ignorant of the O.T. and suppose that it is irrelevant to the problems of the twentieth century. Miss Monro, a Roman Catholic well acquainted with modern Biblical scholarship, aims simply at stimulating interest and discussion. In ten chapters, each followed by a list of passages to be read and of topics for discussion, she deals first with the Wisdom movement (as most easily understood by the modern mind), then with prophecy (especially Ezekiel and the Angry Young Men), then with the social revolution in Israel and Judah, and then (a particularly interesting chapter) with the revolution wrought by iron. Finally she treats the Creation stories and of Life after Death. Those who teach the O.T. to Sixth Forms will find in this book much that will contribute to the interest and liveliness of their lessons. L.A.P.

*SMITH, J. W. D. : *Bible Background.* 1959. Pp. 74+ills. and maps. (Methuen, London. Price : 10s. 6d.).

This welcome addition to Methuen's *Outlines* (a reference library for boys and girls) will appeal to senior Grammar School pupils and also to older readers. The historical background of the people of Israel is traced from the beginnings to the revolt of Bar-Kochba, due attention being given to the archaeological evidence. The text is simple but well written and the critical approach judicious, conservative yet abreast of modern scholarship. The book is attractively produced and the text, printed in double columns, usefully illustrated by many admirably chosen photographs, diagrams, and maps. L.A.P.

Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research, vols. XXXIV-XXXV (1954-56). *An Archaeological Study of Gibeah* (Tell el-Fûl), by Lawrence A. Sinclair. *The Excavations of the Conway High Place (Petra) and Soundings at Khirbet Ader*, by Ray L. Cleveland. 1960. Pp. 1-52+35 plates and pp. 53-98+24 plates. (American Schools of Oriental Research, New Haven. Price : $9.00).

This double vol. of the Annual is in two parts as the title suggests. In 1 the results of Albright's second campaign at Tell el-Fûl are presented and assessed at length, the review of the pottery being of particular value in the light of more recent field-work and research, which permits a much higher degree of particularization in dating, while confirming the general conclusions of Albright.

Cleveland presents an account of the excavation of the Conway high place under Albright during nine days in the winter of 1934, using more recent evidence from the Negeb, Transjordan, and Qumran to attempt a more precise dating of the Nabataean artifacts from the site. The study concludes with an interesting discussion of the sacred rock and circumambulatory with interesting analogies with Arab cult-places, with which, on the evidence known, the Conway high place has definite affinities, though the affinity which is suggested with the primitive Canaanite high places lacks the support of evidence.

The same author, after a description of the site of Ader in the Belqa, engages on a report on the soundings of the American School and the Transjordan Department of Antiquities in 1933 at Ader, where again the pottery, particularly from the Early Bronze Age, is compared with types from more extensive excavations up to date. J.G.

Bentwich, N. : *The New-Old Land of Israel*. 1960. Pp. 162+27 photographs (Allen and Unwin, London. Price : 18s. 0d.).

A well written, discursive description of the appeal of Palestine to a modern Jew. The book contains a popular account of recent Biblical archaeology, and the author, believing that ' the peculiar attraction of the discovery of antiquity in the land of the Bible is that it is linked with the rebirth of the Jewish nation in its historical environment ', writes from that standpoint ; the chronological table runs from 3000 B.C. to A.D. 1949. The photographs too are good. J.N.S.

Finegan, Jack : *Light from the Ancient Past : The Archaeological Background of Judaism and Christianity*, 2nd edition. 1959. Pp. xxxvii+638+204 plates+6 maps+4 plans. (Princeton University Press and Oxford University Press, London. Price : 63s. 0d.).

This book, which was first published in 1946 (cf. *Book List*, 1947, pp. 7f.; *Eleven Years*, pp. 69f.), aims at giving a connected account of the archaeological background of Judaism

and Christianity from *c.* 5000 B.C. to A.D. 600. In this second edition, which is 138 pages longer than the first, the structure of the book remains the same, but the results of many new excavations and further studies have been incorporated. The literature dealt with has been brought up to 1 January, 1959. The Qumran discoveries are treated at some length. Other new features include fresh translations of ancient texts and a useful section on the calendar and problems of Biblical chronology. The book is amply documented (though the literature cited could have been usefully supplemented at some points), generously illustrated, and packed with information. The author set himself an ambitious task in attempting to tell so long a story, but he has carried it out very competently.

D.W.T.

GLUECK, N.: *Rivers in the Desert: The Exploration of the Negeb: An Adventure in Archaeology.* 1959. Pp. xvi+302+26 plates. (Weidenfeld and Nicolson, London. Price: 30s. 0d.).

This further study of life between the desert and the sown from Professor Glueck, whose industry and skill have filled in the archaeological map of the Negeb and Transjordan so admirably, concerns the history of settlement in the Negeb from the Neolithic period to the Byzantine era, and has especial relevance now that the area is again opening in a limited degree to sedentary settlement made possible by the internal combustion engine and expensive modern methods of irrigation. Of particular interest is Professor Glueck's evidence for village settlements in the beginning of the Middle Bronze Age (21st-19th centuries), in the period in which he would place Abraham, the Solomonic era, with the development of the copper-beds of the Araba and the port of Ezion-geber, and the period of the Judaean monarchy, when these were still valuable assets. The statement that the Negeb was a land 'which tied continents and cultures together' is typical of Professor Glueck's warm enthusiasm for his subject, which has engaged our admiration and sympathy for his archaeological work, but, as far as culture is concerned at this particular period, that is surely an overstatement, since on his own admission this period of the occupation of the Negeb was characterized by military occupation rather than sedentary agricultural settlement, to say nothing of cultural exchange. The Nabataean and Byzantine agricultural methods by which the Negeb was settled to the limit of its capacity, are of particular topical interest, and the impressive relics of the civilization of both powers add conviction to the author's conclusions as to the potentiality of the Negeb, though the work would have been improved had it been tempered by the scientific data which a trained geographer such as D. Baly has cited.

J.G.

Montet, P. : *Das alte Ägypten und die Bibel*, trans. by M. Thurneysen (Bibel und Archäologie, IV). Pp. 228 + VIII plates + 21 ills. in the text. (Evz-Verlag, Zürich. Price : Sw. Frs. 17.60).

A translation of *L'Égypte et la Bible*, published in 1959 in the Cahiers d' Archéologie Biblique series and reviewed in the 1960 *Book List*, p. 9.

J.N.S.

Jacob, E. : *Ras-Shamra-Ugarit et l'Ancient Testament*. (Cahiers d' Archéologie biblique, No. 12.) 1960. Pp. 132 + XII plates + 13 drawings in the text. (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchatel. Price : Sw. Frs. 7.50).

This presentation of the Ras Shamra discoveries and their relevance to the Old Testament is popular, but well-informed and accurate, and is one of the best studies in the series of which it is a part. The work is divided into three parts. The first is a general survey of the excavation and history of Ugarit, the script and language, editions and major studies of the texts, considered by the author to be most valuable to readers desiring to pursue the subject further. The second part deals summarily with the content of the myths and legends, and the third section with the relevance of these texts and others from Ras Shamra to the study of the literature, language, history, and religion of Israel. The work is, for the most part, derivative ; but excellent judgement is shown in the selection and presentation of theories, and brief, but pertinent, criticism of those rejected.

J.G.

Kenyon, K. M. : *Archaeology in the Holy Land*. 1960. Pp. 326 + 56 Plates + 66 illustrations in the text. (Ernest Benn. Price : 36s. 0d.).

By her excavation of Jericho Miss Kenyon has established herself as the foremost British authority in the field of Palestinian archaeology. Hence all students of the Old Testament and of Near Eastern archaeology have cause to be thankful for this fine book embodying, as it does, so much of the fruits of her own practical experience as a field archaeologist, together with a magisterial knowledge of all that has hitherto been accomplished in the excavation of Biblical sites in Palestine. An excellent sketch of the history of Palestine from the earliest evidence of settlement down to Hellenistic times serves as a framework for a first-hand account of the results of the excavation of all the most important Palestinian sites, together with a discussion of their bearing on the Biblical record of the history of Israel. The book is richly illustrated with excellent photographs, and the pottery diagrams constitute a complete and reliable guide to the whole range of Palestinian pottery, whose importance for dating is now generally recognized. The results of Miss Kenyon's excavations at Jericho have compelled a revision of some of

the late Professor Garstang's conclusions regarding the date of the Israelite capture of Jericho ; and Miss Kenyon has dealt with this controversial subject with restraint and caution. Her book will be for years to come an indispensable guide to the archaeology of Palestine, and withal a fascinating book to read. S.H.H.

WRIGHT, G. E.: *An Introduction to Biblical Archaeology*. (Studies in Theology, No. 60.) 1960. Pp. 198. (Gerald Duckworth, London. Price : 12s. 6d.).

The Rev. R. Tomes has here condensed the large volume *Biblical Archaeology* by Professor Wright which appeared in 1957 (see *Book List*, 1957, p. 23). Much is omitted, including 200 photographs and figures ; material has been rearranged, and modifications and additions made to bring the work up to date, but the abridgement has been under the author's direction. The period covered is from pre-historic times to the establishment of the Christian Church in Rome and the Near East. It is a fitting addition to a notable series and will be widely read and used by teachers and students and as a general introduction to Biblical Archaeology for beginners. J.N.S.

YADIN, Y., AHARONI, Y., AMIRAN, R., DOTHAN, T., DUNAYEVSKY, I., PERROT, J. (with a contribution by S. ANGRESS) : *Hazor II. An Account of the Second Season of Excavations, 1956*. 1960. Pp. xxiv+174+CCX plates. (Magnes Press, Jerusalem & Oxford University Press, London. Price : 178s. 6d.).

Like vol. I of the report on the excavation of Hazor (*Book List*, 1960, p. 11) this report describes results obtained in the various areas under investigation, the Israelite citadel and administrative quarter on the western eminence of the site, the lower city, which was the Canaanite residential quarter with shrines in the Late Bronze Age, being also occupied as a residential quarter by the Israelites. The strictly factual report on each of these areas is rounded out by conclusions on the relative chronology of the various strata and its relation to the history of the ancient East. Of particular interest to Old Testament scholarship is the evidence of casemate walling in the citadel in the Solomonic period, which is discussed with relation to the same feature at Bethshemesh, Gezer, and Tell Beit Mirsim in the same period ; destructions towards the end of the 9th and 8th centuries are plausibly related to the campaigns of Hazael and Tiglath-pileser respectively, and from investigations in the Canaanite city of the lower level, Dr. Yadin suggests that there is evidence of the taking of the city by Seti I, *c.* 1300 B.C., and its fall ' not later than the last third of the 13th century ', which he connects with the Israelite occupation. The volume, like its predecessor, is magnificently produced, with a large number of drawings of pottery and other objects, and photographic plates and plans. J.G.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY

BRIGHT, J. : *A History of Israel.* 1960. Pp. 500+4 (map index)+XVI maps. (S.C.M. Press, Ltd., London. Price : 40s. 0d.).

The American edition of this work was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1960, p. 12. Its appearance as the first volume in the new S.C.M. Old Testament Library gives that series an excellent send-off. G.W.A.

JOIN-LAMBERT, M. : *Jerusalem,* trans. by H. Nyrop-Christensen with the co-operation of E. Nielsen. 1960. Pp. 116+frontispiece+134 plates. (G.E.C. Gads Forlag, Copenhagen).

The English translation of this beautiful work was noticed in *Book List,* 1959, p. 12. This translation into Danish has been made from the original French with the co-operation of Professor Eduard Nielsen, who also contributes a brief foreword. It has been executed with great care, to provide for Danish readers a text worthy to accompany the magnificent collection of photographs which the book contains. G.W.A.

KAPELRUD, A. S. : *Israel fra de eldste tider til Jesu fødsel.* 1960. Pp. 182+8 plates + maps on endpapers. (Universitetsforlaget, Oslo.)

Professor Kapelrud here devotes his expertise in lively and lucid presentation to a survey of the history of Israel from the patriarchal period to the death of Herod. Leaving out of account, as far as possible, questions of literary and religious history, he concentrates on the sequence of significant events, and guides the non-specialist reader through the period without, on the one hand, overwhelming him with the intricacies of the many problems which arise in evaluating the evidence of the sources, or, on the other, leaving him unaware that the difficulties exist. This is an eminently successful presentation of the data. Doubtless the book will have a sufficiently wide circulation for a second edition to be called for. In that event a chronological chart and a list of the plates could profitably be added. G.W.A.

NIELSEN, E. : *Grundrids af Israels historie,* 2nd edition. 1960. Pp. 200. (G.E.C. Gads Forlag, Copenhagen).

The first edition of this work appeared in 1959, but was not noticed in the *Book List,* since it proved impossible to obtain a copy before this revised edition appeared. Only minor changes seem to have been made. The work is somewhat less popular than that by Professor Kapelrud noticed above. Indeed, it contains lectures delivered by the author in the University of Copenhagen in 1958/59, and is specifically directed to the needs of theological students, rather than to the general reader. As such, it is an admirable guide, presenting the essential

data with moderation and balance, constantly referring the student back to the Biblical texts, and quoting some of the more important external sources. The period covered is from earliest times to bar Kokhba. The material is well and clearly arranged in chapters and sections, with a useful table of contents ; but there is no index. The addition of maps and a chronological chart would enhance the value of what is already a very workmanlike production. G.W.A.

Orlinsky, H. M. : *Ancient Israel.* 2nd edition. 1960. Pp. xii+164. (Cornell University Press and Oxford University Press, London. Price : paper covers, 14s. 0d.).

The first edition of this stimulating work was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1954 (see *Eleven Years*, p. 560). In this revised edition useful additions have been made to the bibliography to bring it up to date. As one of the most lively brief presentations of Israel's history which have appeared in the past few decades, it should continue to exercise a wide usefulness.

G.W.A.

Parmiter, G. de C. : *King David.* 1960. Pp. 196. (Arthur Barker, London. Price : 25s. 0d.).

This is a popular biography of David. The approach is made through chapters on Israel, Samuel, and Saul. Two further chapters deal with David and Absalom. The book follows scripture very closely and is mainly story with a little evalution. The last chapter, on Bethlehem, is the author's translation of Luke ii. 1-39. G.H.D.

Rowley, H. H. : *The Teach Yourself Bible Atlas.* 1960. Pp. viii+88+28 plates+pp. 32 of maps. (English Universities Press, London. Price : 8s. 0d.).

This is a miracle of compression and cheapness. In eight brief chapters the author surveys the geography of Palestine, the world of the Bible, the identification of Biblical sites, archaeology and Biblical study, wandering and settlement, the rise and fall of the monarchy, from the Exile to the Advent, and the events of the first Christian Century. The photographs are admirably chosen and excellently reproduced. The maps (prepared by Messrs. George Philip and Son) are beautifully clear. The whole work is usefully indexed. G.W.A.

de Wit, C. : *The Date and Route of the Exodus.* (The Tyndale Biblical Archaeology Lecture, 1959). 1960. Pp. 20. (Tyndale Press, London. Price : 1s. 6d.).

Writing as an Egyptologist, Dr. De Wit re-examines the problems and argues in favour of a late date and a southern

route, while admitting that the evidence is not wholly conclusive. His discussion owes much to the studies by E. Drioton and H. Cazelles.

G.W.A.

YEIVIN, S. : *Studies in the History of Israel and His Country* (in Hebrew) 1960. Pp. 368+4 maps and chronological table. (M. Newman, Tel Aviv and Jerusalem).

In this book are assembled, in addition to a quasi-introduction which deals with geography and strategy in the history of the Holy Land, seventeen erudite articles containing many original ideas. The articles, some of which were originally written in English, were published in the last twenty-five years in various periodicals and are grouped here under the following headings : I. Under the Reign of the Pharaohs, which treats, among others, subjects such as ' the vicinity of Jerusalem at the eve of the era of the Patriarchs ' ; ' a new Egyptian source for the history of Palestine and Syria '. II. Israel inheriting the Country. III. The Epoch of the Kingdom. Some of the subjects dealt with here are : The beginning of the dynasty of David ; the date of Deuteronomy ; families and sections in the Kingdom of Judah ; the historical background of the Lachish letters. The work contains also a useful chronological chart, four indexes and numerous drawings and maps.

M.W.

TEXT AND VERSIONS

BLOEMENDAL, W. : *The Headings of the Psalms in the East Syrian Church.* 1960. Pp. 94. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 20).

In this doctoral thesis submitted for the degree of D. Theol. at Leiden the author presents the results of a study of the titles of the Psalms in the East Syrian Psalter. His introduction summarizes previous work on the subject, and he gives the general conclusion that those titles derive from the commentary of Theodore of Mopsuestia. He shows that in the form in which they have come down they betray very little Western influence. There follow brief descriptions of the sources used in this study. The main part of the work is a collation based on eight MSS, selected from a large number with Nestorian headings, and three editions, the Urmia Bible, Urmia Psalter, and Mosul Bible. Use has been made also of the evidence afforded by four commentaries, those of Theodore, Denha/Gregorius, bar Hebraeus, and one anonymous work written before 1286. The results are clearly set forth, and they form a useful addition to the material available for the further study of the Syriac Psalter.

W.D.McH.

Castro, F. P. : *Séfer Abiša'. Edicion del fragmento antiguo del rollo sagrado del Pentateuco Hebreo Samaritano de Nablus. Estudio, transcripcion, aparato critico y facsimiles* (Textos y Estudios del Seminario Filologico Cardinal Cisneros). 1960. Pp. LIV+114+ facsimiles XXIV. (Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas, Madrid. Price : ptas 450).

Dr. Castro has served Biblical scholarship well with this edition of the *Séfer Abiša'*, which has long been wanted. He prefixes a brief but informative description of the history and present state of the manuscript, showing that the late Dr. Gaster's assignment of it to the ' first century ' (B.C. or A.D.?) is out of the question, and disproving Sir A. E. Cowley's date early in the 13th century A.D. by cleverly deciphering the scribe's cryptogram ; for this almost certainly shows it to have been written by Abiša' ben Pinhas in A.D. 1085 (pp. xliii-xlvi). The manuscript now contains only Numbers xxxv-xxxvi and Deuteronomy in the Hebreo-Samaritan recension ; and much of Deuteronomy is almost illegible or missing in consequence of the bad state of the text ; but the editor gives a transcription of the text so far as it is preserved and legible, to which a full *apparatus criticus*, giving variant readings from other manuscripts, is added. The text can be checked by the photographic facsimiles of every sheet at the end of the book. Unfortunately these seem to be much reduced in scale, as the script often appears very small. How much it has been reduced cannot be made out, as the editor simply says (p. xxv, n. 40) that the size of the columns was not measured when the photographs were taken, the scale used by the photographer was not recorded, and the camera was not kept at a constant distance as the successive folios were photographed.

G.R.D.

Corpus Codicum Hebraicorum Medii Aevi, redigendum curavit R. Edelman, Pars II. The Pre-Masoretic Bible, Discovered in Four Manuscripts Representing a Unique Tradition. Vol. II. Codices Palatini. I. The Parma Pentateuch (MS. Parma no. 1849, formerly de Rossi no. 668). II. The Parma Bible (MS. Parma no. 2808, formerly de Rossi no. 2). Part I : The Pentateuch-Joshua-Judges-Books of Samuel, published by Alexander Sperber. 1959. Pp. 4+Facsimiles 1-124 (Munksgaard, Copenhagen. Price : Dan. Kr. 650).

Vol. III. Codices Palatini. II. The Parma Bible. Part II : Jeremiah-Ezekiel-Isaiah-Minor Prophets-Psalms-Proverbs-Five Rolls-Daniel-Ezra-Nehemiah-Job-Chronicles, published by Alexander Sperber. 1959. Pp. 4+Facsimiles 125-318 (Munksgaard, Copenhagen. Price : Dan. Kr. 600).

The two volumes under review appear in the series of medieval Hebrew manuscripts, which was started in 1956 under the general editorship of R. Edelman (cf. *Book List*, 1957, pp. 69f.). They form the second instalment of *The Pre-Masoretic Bible*, edited by Alexander Sperber, the first being *The Codex Reuchlinianus* (cf. *Book List*, 1958, pp. 17f.). The two volumes

now published consist exclusively of facsimile plates. It would have increased their value considerably if some details had been given of the two manuscripts, all the more so as it is in vain one turns to ' The General Introduction, Detailed Description of the MSS, etc.' in the previously published volume for any such information.

According to the subtitles of the two volumes the Books of Kings are lacking. This is surely an oversight. 1 Kings i. 1-15 (as far as the final word) will be found on plate no. 124 in vol. I, and the text is continued in vol. II. Hence the Book of Jeremiah is not the first book in that volume as stated in the subtitle.

Whereas the reproduction of the Codex Reuchlinianus was so excellent that everyone could read it easily, it must be feared that the smaller size of the characters in these two volumes compels the reader to have a magnifying glass at hand. In particular, the notes are almost indecipherable. E.H.

Gooding, D. W. : *The Account of the Tabernacle. Translation and Textual Problems of the Greek Exodus.* (Texts and Studies, Contributions to Biblical and Patristic Literature, Second Series, VI.) 1959. Pp. XII+116 and diagram. (Cambridge University Press. Price : 22s. 6d.).

The author approaches the vexed question of the relation of the Greek text and M.T. of Exodus from the standpoint that divergences rest not on different texts (notably divergent in chapters xxxv—x) but on a rearrangement by a later editor. He discusses the translation of technical terms against the general Pentateuchal background, and scrutinizes those relating to the Tabernacle. He shows that the treatment of technical terms in i-xxxiv and xxv-xl follows basically similar lines, apart from xxxviii which was produced by a later editor. There is nothing to support the view, commonly held, that the second section, xxxv-xl, ' is marked by strong priestly influence, is based (unlike the Greek of the first section) on a late Hebrew text, and was translated some time later than the first Greek section ' (p. 31). Though he demonstrates a negative conclusion, the author nevertheless works towards a positive result, and it is simply unfortunate that by his modus operandi he leaves the impression of conducting a polemic on behalf of orthodoxy. The present reviewer, who had always accepted McNeile and Swete on this question, admits that Gooding has made a strong counter-attack which will at least call for further examination of the subject. B.J.R.

Hanhart, R. : *Septuaginta Vetus Testamentum Graecum auctoritate Societatis Litterarum Gottingensis editum.* Vol. IX, fasc. 3. *Maccabaeorum Liber III.* 1960. Pp. 70. (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 9.40 ; by subscription DM. 8).

The Göttingen Septuagint is proceeding apace, and the present editor, who was also partly responsible for II Macc. last year, works with his customary thoroughness. In the 30 pages of

introduction he lists the available sources—Greek, Syriac and Armenian manuscripts, printed editions ; and he discusses the text-form of (a) the Uncials A and V and the minuscules, (b) the Lucianic recension, (c) the recension of *q*, and (d) a survey of the whole transmission. In a third section a brief discussion of grammatical features is included. The text is supplied with the usual comprehensive *apparatus criticus*.

B.J.R.

*Leishman, T. L. : *Our Ageless Bible : From Early Manuscripts to Modern Versions*. 1960. Pp. 158. (Thomas Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh. Price : 18s. 0d.).

Originally published in 1939, this useful little book has been brought up to date and includes a final chapter on the Dead Sea Scrolls. It brings conveniently together in a concise form a lot of information about manuscripts and versions usually found in various volumes, and the material is attractively presented. The author occasionally betrays a certain critical naïveté when he departs from his own field, and English readers will find the bias both of text and bibliography rather American. Modern versions well-known on this side of the Atlantic, Rieu, Phillips, and Knox receive no mention, though earlier modern versions are covered ; and though a chapter is devoted to the R.S.V. nothing is said of the forthcoming New English Bible. The book will nevertheless be a useful addition to school and college libraries.

M.Bu.

Sperber, A. : *The Bible in Aramaic, based on Old Manuscripts and Printed Texts. Vol. II. The Former Prophets according to Targum Jonathan*. 1959. Pp. x+331. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 90).

The first volume of this edition of the Targum was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1960 (pp. 16f.). This second volume follows the same general pattern. Ms. Or. 2210 (British Museum) is taken as the basic text. Other material used includes manuscripts with Babylonian and Tiberian vocalization, or no vocalization at all, early printed editions, Targum quotations in the works of R. Nathan, Yonah ibn Ganah, Rashi and Kimhi, and *Tosephta*, which are found in almost all the texts. The Biblical fragments with Targum from the Taylor-Schechter Collection (University Library, Cambridge), though small and poorly preserved, are of special interest since they frequently provide the only evidence available for the existence of variants.

D.W.T.

Vööbus, A. : *Peschitta und Targumim des Pentateuchs. Neues Licht zur Frage der Herkunft der Peschitta aus dem altpalästinischen Targum.* 1958. Pp. 150. (Papers of the Estonian Theological Society in exile, 9, Stockholm. Price : $4.50).

Scholars differ about the relation of the Peshitta and the (Palestinian) Targum. Professor Vööbus offers a fresh treatment of the question. His ideas go in the same direction as Baumstark's, Peters' and Wohl's views. The author of this well-produced book has collected material of different kinds. His readers will in particular welcome the items from manuscripts, studied by the author in the monastery of Šarfeh (Lebanon), material unknown to most of us. He offers a treatment of editions, manuscripts of the Syriac translation, together with liturgical and patristic material and the Arabic tradition, with regard to the hymnic chapters, Exodus xv and Deuteronomy xxxii. His results support the thesis that the Peshitta of the Pentateuch (Professor Vööbus is inclined to include the other parts of the Syriac Bible) possesses in its origins and in its text-form a Targumic character, strongly influenced by the Palestinian Targum. The reviewer thinks that several questions remain open, e.g., the uncertain and surely incorrect dating of several manuscripts (p. 49 : MSS on paper from the 12th century!) ; the lack of distinction between Odes and the Bible text ; the unproved equation of Bible-quotations in the patristic literature and the Bible text.

P.A.H.deB.

EXEGESIS AND MODERN TRANSLATIONS

Augé, R. : *Job.* (Versió dels textos originals i comentari pels monjos de Montserrat, IX). 1959. Pp. 378. (Monastery of Montserrat, Barcelona).

Dom Augé, who has been responsible for at least one other volume in this series of commentaries in Catalan, has produced a full and careful edition of Job with due attention to the correction of the Hebrew text, where, as so often, it is defective. In the discussion of the date perhaps too little weight is given to Dhorme's weighty arguments in favour of a date in the first half of the fifth century. It is curious that the bibliography fails to list any work later than Hölscher's edition on *Das Buch Hiob*, published in 1937, and does not mention this author's second edition, published in 1952.

J.M.T.B.

La Bible, L'Ancien Testament, Vol. II (Bibliothèque de la Pléïade). 1959. Pp. CLXXXVIII+1972., including 2 maps. (Librairie Gallimard, Paris. Price : 66s. 6d.).

Volume I of this edition was noted in *Book List*, 1957, pp. 28f. In this volume, the introduction to the whole is by É. Dhorme who also provides the translation of and notes to Jeremiah,

the Twelve, Psalms, Job, Canticles, Ruth, and Lamentations ; J. Koenig translates and comments on Isaiah and Ezekiel ; F. Michaéli on Daniel and Esther ; J. Hadot on the Greek additions to Daniel (Theodotion's Text), Baruch, Jeremy, Ecclesiasticus ; A. Guillaumont on Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, additions to Esther, Tobit, Judith, Wisdom of Solomon. The volume contains a map of the Near and Middle East and one of Palestine ; M. Léturmy has compiled two indexes ; one theological and sociological, and the other historical and geographical.

Briefly we may note that of Ezekiel's foreign oracles, only those against Tyre and Egypt can confidently be assigned to the prophet and doubts are expressed about xxxviii f. Daniel is dated about 163 B.C. ; Hosea, during the reign of Jeroboam II (on p. XCVII a misprint gives the reign of Uzziah 780-716 B.C.) ; Jonah to the Hellenistic period. Use is made of the Qumran text in translating Habakkuk and Isaiah. In the Psalter, some Psalms, e.g., l and cx, are assigned to the Maccabean period. Job xix. 25f. is translated :

> 'Moi, je sais que mon défenseur est vivant
> et que, le dernier sur la terre, il se
> lèvera et derrière ma peau je me tiendrai
> debout (*nizqaphti*) et de ma chair je
> verrai Éloah.'

Notes, exegetical, philological, and critical at the foot of the page accompany the translation. Like the earlier volume, it contains much of value to the scholar as well as to the lay reader.

A.S.H.

Bič, M. : *Vom Geheimnis und Wunder der Schöpfung : Eine Auslegung von* 1. *Mose 1-3.* (Biblische Studien, 25.) 1959. Pp. 106. (Neukirchener Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen Kreis Moers. Price : DM. 5.50).

This is an interesting commentary on Genesis i-iii. in which, although the existence of two creation narratives is admitted, it is contended that in their present form these narratives are an indissoluble theological unity. To bring this out the exposition is based on a regrouping of the material in accordance with the themes which the author finds in various parts of the narrative. The general approach is theological ; and the exegesis includes a number of individual interpretations.

G.W.A.

van den Born, A. : *Kronieken uit de grondtekst vertaald en uitgelegd.* (De Boeken van het Oude Testament, Deel V, Boek I.) 1960. Pp. 270. (Romen & Zonen, Roermond en Maaseik).

Here is a further instalment of this excellent Dutch Catholic edition of the Old Testament ; and van den Born, who is one of the editors of the series, presents his fourth contribution

to it. As with the other volumes in the series, the commentator supplies a new translation of the Biblical text into Dutch, as well as introduction, exposition, and notes.

Van den Born concludes a discussion of the historical method and value of Chronicles by observing that it is a source of prime importance for the ideas and institutions of the post-exilic community, but that, in our assessment of the light which it throws on the pre-exilic period, we must distinguish between those elements where the Chronicler's presuppositions come to expression and those which wear a neutral aspect. But one frequently gets the impression that statements peculiar to Chronicles were based on good authority : e.g., the list of Rehoboam's fortifications in 2 Chr. xi. 5 ff., which are not on his northern frontier, as one might have expected. Van den Born maintains that Chronicles is a unity, composed about 300 B.C. ; the chief criterion for dating the work he takes to be its anti-Samaritan polemic. In an appendix 44 of the Chronicler's genealogical lists are reduced, as far as possible, to lucid tabular form. F.F.B.

CUNLIFFE-JONES, H. : *The Book of Jeremiah. Introduction and Commentary.* (Torch Bible Commentaries.) 1960. Pp. 286. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 15s. 0d.).

This most recent addition to the Torch Bible Commentaries will be welcomed. The introduction is well written and its value and scope are enhanced by the author's use of a fine economy of words. It lacks a section on the so-called confessions of Jeremiah, but these are not neglected in the commentary. Some discussion might have been expected of the prophet's attitude to, and possible part in, the reformation of Josiah, but this the author deemed not to be of sufficient importance for the general reader, presumably because the evidence is both exiguous and uncertain.

The commentary proper is well planned and the questions which one might expect a reader to ask receive careful attention. This can be achieved only at the cost of some very brief and even abrupt comments (e.g., an extreme example : xxxi. 7, *for the chief of the nations*, read instead ' on the top of the mountains '). But this, one imagines, is unavoidable in a volume which has to deal with a book of the size of the Book of Jeremiah and yet has to be confined within limits which make it easy for the reader to handle. J.M.

DAVIES, A. B. and G. (ed. by) : *The Story in Scripture : the Revised Standard Version of the Holy Bible in Shortened Form.* 1960. Pp. xx + 292 + 27 plates + 6 maps. (Thomas Nelson and Sons, Edinburgh. Price : 12s. 6d.).

This beautiful little book is sponsored by the Adult Education Committee of the British Council of Churches. It is no anthology for schools, with children's interests (and limitations)

in mind : nor is it a ' Bible as literature ' venture. It attempts to give to the seeking adult some sense of the Bible as a whole and what it is all about.

The format is delightful ; clear type without distraction of chapters and verses. This could be misleading, for there is much judicious omission, but the passages used are indicated in an appendix (pp. 265-281) which is a monument of compression and contains some meaty and very helpful notes. There is also a short Introduction (pp. xiii-xix) tracing the guiding thread.

The Old Testament (pp. 3-96) occupies less than half the volume and the master hand is revealed in the great economy of selection and security of emphasis. Inevitably some omissions will seem regrettable, but the main purpose is throughout clearly kept in mind and the hope that the reader ' may be led to a closer study of the full text once he is able to relate individual passages to the main theme ' seems justified.

Such a reader is likely to be rather more familiar with the Gospel story. Perhaps no narrative based on a conflation of the Gospels, especially if it includes the Fourth, can escape criticism and, helpful though the brief notes in the Appendix are, such an arrangement may not wholly dispel the fog likely to invest the reader's vague familiarity with the material.

A delightful feature of the Old Testament selections is the way in which passages from the Prophets and the Psalms are given a setting in the historic narrative. Similarly, and very helpfully, carefully selected portions of the Pauline Epistles are suitably interspersed in the narrative of Acts. A chapter on ' Other Christian Writings ' containing quite brief selections from the rest of the New Testament (pp. 252-262), brings the work to a close. Would it have been too drastic to put the sections from the Fourth Gospel here?

There is still room in this neat little volume for admirably clear maps, well-chosen pictures, a very usefully compressed chronological table, and an index.

M.Bu.

EICHRODT, W. : *Der Heilige in Israel : Jesaja 1-12 übersetzt und erklärt.* (Die Botschaft des Alten Testaments 17, I.) 1960. Pp. 148. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 8.80).

This first part of Eichrodt's exposition of Isaiah i-xxxix. in this well-known series consists entirely of translation and commentary, the introduction having been reserved for the volume on the remaining chapters. vi. 1-13 is treated immediately after the superscription to the whole book ; but thereafter the various passages are taken in the order in which they stand in the text, with the exception of v. 25-30 and a few verses in viii. and x. (e.g., in viii. 16f. are transposed to follow 2 and 18 to follow 4). ii. 2-4 is regarded as Isaianic. There is a particularly interesting discussion of the Immanuel

passage, the point of which is taken to be doom rather than promise. The entire exposition is concentrated yet eminently readable, taking full account (without detailed documentation) of critical discussion, yet essentially theological. The second volume will be eagerly awaited. G.W.A.

ESTRADÉ, M. M. and GIRBAU, B. M. : *Tobit-Judit. Ester* (Versió dels textos originals i comentari pels monjos de Montserrat, VIII). 1960. Pp. 296. (Monastery of Montserrat, Barcelona).

Once again there is the pleasure of noticing a well-bound, beautifully printed volume from Montserrat, the joint work of Girbau, who has made the version of Esther and supplied a commentary to all three books, and Estradé who has translated Tobit and Judith. As in the earlier volumes there is a short introduction to each book, and the commentaries are compressed but adequate. The present volume acknowledges considerable use made of the edition of these books in the Bonn Bible, the work of A. Miller and J. Schildenberger, published in 1941.

The discussion of the historicity of Judith does not seem to be firm or decisive, and perhaps too much is made of the idea that what is difficult for our age may have been obvious to contemporary readers of the book. J.M.T.B.

FOHRER, G. : *Das Buch Jesaja.* 1 Band, Kapitel 1-25. (Zürcher Bibelkommentare). 1960. Pp. viii+244. (Zwingli-Verlag, Zürich. Price : Sw. Frs. 10.80).

In this neat little volume Professor Fohrer provides a brief introduction and a useful running commentary on the text. The introduction is in the main concerned with the structure and growth of the book, and, after a brief glance at the whole of Isaiah, discusses the relation of i-xxxix to the ministry of Isaiah and the additions which may be supposed to have been made by later generations. The author is disposed to assign rather more material to this latter class than some other recent commentators and critics (e.g., ix. 1-6 ; xi. 1-9). The translation and commentary are conveniently arranged in brief sections, which afford an admirably clear guide for study. The commentary discusses the general sense and content of each section, without detailed examination of the phraseology. Altogether this is an attractive piece of work which should be widely used. G.W.A.

FRITSCH, C. T. : *Genesis.* (Layman's Bible Commentaries.) 1960. Pp. 128. (S.C.M. Press, London ; John Knox Press, Richmond, Virginia ; Ryerson Press, Toronto. Price : 6s. 0d.).

Within the available space the author has written a most useful paper-back exposition for the non-specializing student and the layman. A moderate critical standpoint is unobtrusively

upheld, typology is avoided, all Biblical statements are treated with reverence, and the emphasis throughout is on the permanent theological implications and religious values of the book. It is unlikely that any serious reader will long rest content without fuller and more positive statements on special points, but this book will give him a good preparation. The reviewer would seriously question the credibility of one sentence (p. 39), that ' the abnormal length of life ascribed to the Hebrew antediluvian heroes . . . may be due to the tremendous vitality of man right after creation '. Did the author perhaps intend this to express the view of the source?

D.R.Ap-T.

Horst, F. : *Hiob.* (Biblischer Kommentar, Altes Testament, XVI, Lieferung 1.) 1960. Pp. 80. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen, Kr. Moers. Price : DM. 7.00 each Lieferung ; or, by subscription, DM. 5.85).

This commentary follows the general pattern of its predecessors in the series. There are bibliographies which stand at the head of each passage treated, a translation of the Hebrew text into German, textual and linguistic notes, and a discussion of the literary structure and exegesis of each passage. Further literature is cited at relevant points. An introduction will presumably follow later. This first issue covers chs. i-v. 6. While all the ancient versions are taken into account, the LXX is studied in some detail. It is to be noted with pleasure that much recent philological material has been included, though the existence of a preterite tense in Hebrew seems not to be recognized. Several original emendations are proposed. A special feature of interest and value is the large extent to which extra-Biblical sources are utilised in explanation of the text. A wide range of Near Eastern material, both ancient and modern, has been drawn upon, as well as the classical authors, Rabbinic literature, and the documents from Qumran. This first issue gives every promise that the commentary, when completed, will be one which every student of the book of Job, whatever his standing, will need to consult.

D.W.T.

Kaiser, O. : *Der Prophet Jesaja, Kap. 1-12 übersetzt und erklärt.* (Das Alte Testament Deutsch, 17.) 1960. Pp. XVI + 126 (Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Göttingen. Price : DM. 6.20 ; cloth DM. 9.20).

A short selection of commentaries, a wider range of general works, and a very exhaustive bibliography of recent periodical literature introduce this book, which takes the place of the volume which was to have been completed by the late Bishop Volkmar Herntrich. The bibliographical details are followed directly by the translation and commentary in alternating sections (the usual plan of the series) consequently matters

which normally fall to be treated in an introductory chapter are dealt with as part of the exposition.

Where deemed necessary, the text is re-arranged (e.g., x 1-4 follows v. 8-24), 'intrusive phrases' are omitted from the translation. For such, and other, emendations adopted a footnote gives the reason or refers the reader to *BH*. The attempt is made to find the historical setting wherever possible (though here no doubt there is room for difference of opinion) and cultic festivals are suggested as the setting for certain oracles (e.g., i 2-9 ; v. 1-7) ; though the question is left open, how far Isaiah's familiarity with king and temple was due to birth or to profession.

The commentary takes account of modern views and is a workmanlike piece of exposition which will be of value for its intended circle of readers.

D.R.Ap-T.

KESSLER, W. : *Gott geht es um das Ganze. Jesaja 56-66 und Jesaja 24-27 übersetzt und ausgelegt.* (Die Botschaft des Alten Testaments, 19.) 1960. Pp. 176. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 9.80).

While recognizing the literary and historical problems involved, the author treats Isaiah lvi-lxvi as substantially the work of one prophet slightly earlier than Malachi. He touches very briefly and somewhat inconclusively on the relationship of these chapters to xl-lv. The introduction to xxiv-xxvii is very brief, and merely touches on the critical questions involved. Somewhat cautiously the author indicates a preference for the view that the fall of Babylon to Xerxes (485 B.C.) is referred to. It is, however, only fair to point out that the series of which this commentary forms a part is more concerned with exposition than with introduction, and to add that the exposition is competently done.

G.W.A.

KRAUS, H. J. : *Psalmen* (Biblischer Kommentar, Altes Testament, XV), Lieferungen 10, 1959, 11-13, 1960, and Einleitung, 1960. Pp. 721-994+I-LXXXVIII. (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen, Kr. Moers. Price : Lieferungen 10-12, each DM. 7 ; Lieferung 13 & Einleitung, DM. 11.50).

The reviewer's high opinion of this commentary has been sufficiently expressed in earlier notices (*Book List*, 1959, p. 18, and *Book List*, 1960, p. 20) ; for in these Lieferungen, which carry the work from Ps. cv to the end of the Psalter, there is no lowering of standard. The introduction inevitably covers much familiar ground, but it does so in a characteristically fresh and stimulating way ; and the reviewer would single out as of particular value the balanced treatment of the problem of textual criticism ; the discussion of the now common approach to the study of the psalms in terms of their literary types and *Sitz im Leben ;* and the exposition of the theology of the psalms, which should make useful

reading for all who are anxious to arrive at a balanced appreciation of Israel's faith and worship. The author, the general editor, and the publishers are to be congratulated on producing a commentary on the Psalms which is admirable in quality, pleasing in format, and, though costly, well worth the price.

A.R.J.

KROEZE, J. H. : *Het boek Job*. 1960. Pp. 296. (J. H. Kok, Kampen. Price : Fl. 8.75).

Kroeze became known as author of a thesis on Genesis xiv, presented at the Calvinistic University at Amsterdam in 1937. He is now professor at the Potchefstroom University in South Africa. His commentary and new translation of the book of Job does not offer a full discussion and treatment of the text. The author is preparing a more detailed commentary in another series, to be issued by the same publisher. The present book contains a clear outline of Dr. Kroeze's ideas. He dates the book in the ' Golden Age ' of Solomon and thinks that the story (i and ii), the speeches by Elihu (xxxii-xxxvii), and the poem on wisdom (xxviii) may be later dramatization and addition. Job is a historical person. The aim of the book is : a proclamation of God's sovereignty. With this volume the series ' Korte Verklaring der heilige Schrift ' (a series of 61 volumes, started in 1922) is complete. The very well produced volumes have found a warm welcome in the Netherlands, not only in the conservative circles. Dr. Kroeze's *Job* is an ornament of the series.

P.A.H.de B.

MAIER, W. A. : *The Book of Nahum : A Commentary*. 1959. Pp. 386. (Concordia Publishing House, St. Louis, Missouri. Price : $5.75).

This posthumous devotional commentary on Nahum comprises translation, introduction, commentary, and bibliography. The author favours Nahum's Judean origin and dates the book about 654 B.C., rejecting the theory of the liturgical character of the work, and defending its character as a divine revelation. The author catalogues the often mutually contradictory scholarly accounts of the book in order to reject them almost in toto. The information in the Introduction and Commentary, literary, archaeological, and historical, is exhaustive, illuminating, and careful. In the commentary there are long notes of various kinds on the Hebrew text to serve the various purposes of the author.

G.H.D.

MICHAELI, F. : *Le Livre de la Genèse*, Chapitres 12 à 50. (Collection La Bible Ouverte) 1960. Pp. 150. (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel. Price : Sw. Frs. 4.00).

The same author's Genesis 1-11 in this series, 1957, was noted in the *Book List*, 1958, p. 22. While due attention is given to literary and historical problems, these patriarchal narratives

have their place as declaring the faith of Israel, the covenant relationship, the declaration of the Promise. Thus the particular difficulties of Gen. 14 are noted, but its relationship to the subsequent cult-centre, Jerusalem, and to the sacral kingship is seen as the main purpose in its reference to Melchizedek. This little volume well serves the purpose of the series, to meet the needs of preacher, teacher, and thoughtful reader of the Bible. A.S.H.

MYERS, J. : *Hosea to Jonah* (Layman's Bible Commentaries). 1960. Pp. 176. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 6s. 0d.).

This book is true to its purpose and discusses these five prophetical books in terms intelligible to general readers untrained in Biblical criticism and yet at the same time having due regard to the results of modern scholarship. After a short introduction to the books there follows a fairly full summary of contents into which is woven any necessary comment on points of interest or difficulty. It is based on the text of the Revised Standard Version.

Now and again brevity results in too much compression, as in the discussion of Ashima of Samaria in Amos viii. 14.

L.H.B.

PENNA, A. : *Isaia*. (La Sacra Bibbia, ed. by S. Garofalo.) 1958. Pp. 632+pp. 12 of plates). (Marietti, Rome. Price : 37s. 6d.).

Dom A. Penna, C.R.L., is one of the best Italian Biblical scholars of his time, and has already edited *Jeremia* in the same series. It appeared in 1952, and was noticed in the *Book List* for 1953, p. 36.

The Isaiah volume is one of the best of its kind, and, allowing for the absence of Hebrew types, except in the textual notes, and the inordinate amount of space taken up by a reprinting of the Vulgate Latin, is quite reasonably full. Its tone is somewhat conservative especially on the matter of authorship, and it may be felt that the author attached undue importance to the argument from the traditional inclusion in a single volume. The point of view of those with whom the author is not in agreement is stated fairly and often at some length.

J.M.T.B.

STEINMANN, J. (and others) : *Josué*. (*Connaître la Bible*.) 1960. Pp. 148 with 40 ills. (Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges. Price : B.frs. 69).

This work begins with a brief introduction giving details of the background, both historical and geographical, and some account of the literary history of the book. Then follows a translation of the text printed on the left hand side of the page and a brief running commentary on the right hand side. There are forty illustrations and maps, of which some are very much to the point. The book may well serve its purpose of introducing the Bible easily to the non-expert. L.H.B.

STEINMANN, J. : *Daniel.* (*Connaître la Bible.*) 1961. Pp. 160, with 43 ills. (Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges. Price : B.frs. 69).

This is on the same plan as that on Joshua in the same series ; but, as might be expected, the commentary is much longer than the text. More illustrations have been inserted to fill up the left hand pages and avoid altering the lay-out of text on the left and commentary on the right. The approach is critical and up to date, but there is a tendency to see more symbolism than the author probably meant. For instance, the story of the three men in the furnace is spoken of as a symbol of resurrection, while the figure of the Son of Man is composite, representing both the people of Israel and the Messiah. For those who read French easily the book is an admirable introduction to the problems of the Book of Daniel.

L.H.B.

VON UNGERN-STERNBERG, R. FREIHERR, and LAMPARTER, H. : *Der Tag des Gerichtes Gottes. Die Propheten Habakuk, Zephanja, Jona, Nahum, übersetzt und ausgelegt.* (Die Botschaft des Alten Testaments, 23/IV). 1960. Pp. 240. (Calwer Verlag, Stuttgart. Price : DM. 12.80).

This volume follows the pattern of the series—a German translation in heavy type prefaces an extended and appealing exposition of the passage. In the present volume the first author deals with Habakkuk, Zephaniah, and Jonah. The combination of detailed and careful exposition with a lively style of writing is very attractive. The commentary on Jonah is followed by two long notes on the transmission of the Book of Jonah and on Mt. xii. 38-42. H. Lamparter translates and expounds Nahum in an equally attractive but more concise fashion. He adds a postcript on the theological relevance of Nahum. There is also a short bibliography for each prophet.

G.H.D.

VON WALDOW, H. E. : *" . . . Denn ich erlöse dich ; Eine Auslegung von Jesaja 43.* (Biblische Studien, 29). 1960. Pp. 92. (Neukirchener Verlag, Neukirchen, Kreis Moers. Price : DM. 4.90).

This is an exegetical and theological study of Isa. 43, influenced by the work of H. J. Kraus, M. Noth and G. von Rad. Five units within the chapter are distinguished : three salvation oracles, 1-3a ; 5a, 3b-7 ; 16-21 ; for which the setting is a Lamentation liturgy appointed for a specific day ; and two sentences of judgement, 8-13 ; 22-28 ; the former having as its background a Covenant Festival when Yahweh judges the world, the latter looking to a renewal of the covenant without cultic activity. Verses 14f. are not discussed because of the corrupt state of the text.

A.S.H.

LITERARY CRITICISM AND INTRODUCTION

(including History of Interpretation, Canon, and Special Studies)

BEHLER, G. M. : *Les confessions de Jérémie.* (Bible et Vie Chretienne.) 1959. Pp. 106. (Ed. de Maredsous, Paris. Price : NF. 4.80).

An admirable idea has been admirably carried out in this book in which studies of five short passages in Jeremiah have been grouped under the title indicated. It must be admitted that the fifth, dealing with the false prophets (xxiii 9-29) differs from the other four in being less directly related to the spiritual experience of the prophet. The first, xii 1-5 is ' a complaint about the prosperity of the wicked '. Jeremiah wants to argue with God about a question of justice ; and to this complaint and argument the author relates passages from the Psalms, Job, Wisdom, and even St. John. Next comes xv 10f., 15-20, ' the renewal of Jeremiah's call ' : and here the author offers felicitous textual emendations (*v* 11 ; p. 29). The third study is of ' the prayer of vengeance ', xvii 12-18, and the fourth of ' the conflicts in the prophet's soul ', xx 7-13 (14-18 being regarded as from a different period in the prophet's life). This is the most moving study in this collection. Without making a display of his learning, the author shows that he understands the critical problems, knows how to present the religious problems, and does not hesitate to throw light on a Biblical passage by a reference to St. Augustine or St. Catherine of Siena. His acquaintance with earlier translations of the text does not prevent him from offering his own original and individual rendering. H.C.

BONNARD, P. E. : *Le Psautier selon Jérémie.* (Lectio Divina, 26). 1960. Pp. 282. (Les Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : NF. 13.50).

This charmingly written study follows up a desire expressed by the late Albert Gelin (d. 7 February, 1960) that a volume might be devoted to the contacts between Jeremiah and the Psalter. The author in his preface recognizes that one may speak of *Jérémie imitateur* as well as of *Jérémie imité*, though in his present book he concentrates upon the latter aspect. He investigates in some detail the Jeremian character of thirty-three psalms, and in his final chapter, entitled " Le Christ et le Psautier selon Jérémie ", claims that, of the eleven psalms used by Jesus in the New Testament accounts, seven are from among those showing Jeremiah's influence, and five of them are found on the Master's lips in the most poignant crises of His earthly life.

Whether one accepts all the arguments or not, this is a book that will lend an added interest to the reading of both Jeremiah and the book of Psalms. J.M.T.B.

Bratton, F. G. : *A History of the Bible : An Introduction to the Historical Method.* 1959. Pp. x + 382 (Beacon Press, Boston. Price : $4.95). Also 1961. Pp. 288. (Robert Hale, London. Price : 21s. 0d.).

This is a popular presentation of the historical method based on recent archaeological and Biblical studies. The Bible is inspired because inspiring and contains a progressive discovery of truth. Sections are devoted to the Archaeological Backgrounds of the Old Testament, the Making of the Old Testament, the Making of the New Testament, the Transmission of the Bible, and a brief history of the Higher Criticism. It may be felt that an attempt has been made to put too much in too small a compass. No reference is made to Dr. K. Kenyon's work at Jericho ; no account is taken of recent work on the Pentateuch ; the treatment of the ' Myth, Symbol and Ritual school ' is less than adequate. The statements that Job is a philosophical tract, and that ' Epicurean and Stoic influences are mixed in Ecclesiastes ' would not command general agreement. Among books referred to in the Bibliography (pp. 359-371 or 265-277) one would have expected a reference to A. Bentzen : *Introduction to the Old Testament.*

A.S.H.

Kuhl, C. : *The Prophets of Israel*, trans. by R. Ehrlich and J. P. Smith, with a Bibliography by N. W. Porteous. 1960. Pp. 200. (Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh. Price : 16s. 0d.).

Dr. Kuhl covers the whole story of Israel's spiritual history from Moses to Daniel. He appears to agree that the canonical prophets were subject to ' ecstasy ' and quotes parallels elsewhere, though he writes as if this experience had no influence on the form in which the prophet's words have come down to us. His critical principles are those generally recognised to-day, but he goes rather far in denying individual oracles to the prophet whose name stands at the head of the book, and some of his dating looks subjective. Otherwise he shews a real power of sympathetic appreciation in his pictures of the prophets' character and place in history. The volume lacks a subject-index, but no small part of its value lies in the comprehensive bibliography supplied by Professor Porteous. The original German edition of this work was noticed in *Book List*, 1958, p. 35.

T.H.R.

Kuhl, C. : *The Old Testament, Its Origins and Composition*, trans. by C. T. M. Herriott. 1960. Pp. VIII + 354. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh. Price : 25s. 0d.).

The original German edition of this work was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1954 (see *Eleven Years*, p. 588). In this English translation the bibliography has been brought up to date and adapted to the needs of English readers. The short section at the end on the Apocrypha has been rearranged to correspond

to the order of the books in English Bibles. The notes, which in the German edition were collected together at the end, are now at the foot of the pages to which they refer. The documentation is fairly full.

G.W.A.

MACGREGOR, G. : *The Bible in the Making*. 1961. Pp. 310. (John Murray, London. Price : 30s. 0d.).

Professor Macgregor, taking a holiday, no doubt, from the philosophy of religion and the life of John Knox, has written a remarkably comprehensive account of the making and transmission of the Bible ; but the emphasis is on transmission. The short chapter, for instance, on the writing of the Old Testament is not only necessarily sketchy but somewhat out of touch with recent work. The strength of the book lies in the account which it gives of translations of the Bible into English. A great amount of interesting information has been packed into the chapters in which these translations are surveyed. There are eleven useful appendixes presenting, inter alia, lists of MSS, specimens of versions, a list of misleading words in the AV, selections from the Dead Sea Scrolls, and a survey (by E. H. Robertson) of the place of the Bible in Roman Catholicism in Western Europe to-day. Although Professor Macgregor mentions Dr. Hately Waddell's rendering of the Psalms into Scots, he seems to have missed the same scholar's equally engaging rendering of Isaiah.

G.W.A.

MÖLLER, W. : *Grundriss für alttestamentliche Einleitung*, unter Mithilfe von Pastor Lic. Hans Möller und Studienrätin Lic. Grete Möller. 1958. Pp. XII—390. (Evangelische Verlagsanstalt, Berlin. Price : DM. 14.50).

The aim of this introduction to the literary study of the Old Testament is to uphold the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch (up to Deut. xxxi. 23!) and similar strongly conservative positions with regard to higher, though not lower, criticism. Some may find the slightly polemical arguments convincing ; but to the reviewer it seems that few of the counter-arguments are fairly stated or really faced. Short, selective, and almost entirely German bibliographies are given for the first two sections of the (Hebrew) canon, but none at all for the third. The author's first book appeared in 1899, and he has had the assistance of a son and a daughter for many sections of this work. The paper is rather poor, and several additions should be made to the list of corrigenda.

D.R.Ap-T.

MOWINCKEL, Š. : *Psalmenstudien*, 2 Bände. 1961. (Photomechanischer Nachdruck der Ausgabe Oslo, 1921-24.) Pp. 5+XXIII—528 and XVII+415. (P. Schippers, Amsterdam. Price : Fl. 92).

In this very welcome reprint Vol. I contains *Psalmenstudien* I-II and Vol. II *Psalmenstudien* III-VI. In the author's brief preface to the former he refers to later publications of his

own, particularly to *Offersang og Sangoffer* (shortly to appear in an English rendering by Mr. D. R. Ap-Thomas) and to his commentary on the Psalms in *Det Gamle Testamente*, IV, indicating (a) points at which he has modified his former positions (e.g., in *Psalmenstudien* I), (b) points on which his critics have misunderstood him, and (c) points at which others have drawn from his theories conclusions which he cannot share. The second volume contains some five pages of *Berichtigungen und Ergänzungen*, mainly corrections of misprints, but including some additions, such as references to other literature published about the same time as the original edition. G.W.A.

MURPHY, R. E. : *Seven Books of Wisdom*. 1960. Pp. x+164. (Bruce Publishing Company, Milwaukee. Price : $3.75).

This is a good example of a work written by a scholar for wide use. It offers a simple introduction for Catholic readers to the seven Wisdom books of the Confraternity Version of the Bible, i.e., it includes Psalms, Sirach, and the Wisdom of Solomon, as well as Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, and Ecclesiastes. There is a short chapter on Hebrew Poetry and a concluding chapter on Wisdom in the Old Testament. The chapter on Psalms is much influenced by Gunkel, and treats of the Psalms according to their types. An Israelite Enthronement Festival is considered but not accepted. On the Elihu speeches the author does not commit himself as to whether they are original or secondary. The Song of Songs is interpreted in terms of human love, but a secondary allegorical meaning is allowed. The unity of Ecclesiastes is favoured. Prov. xxii. 17—xxiv. 22 is associated with the Amen-em-ope text, and the Confraternity Version even introduces the name Amen-em-ope conjecturally into the text of Prov. xxii. 19, boldly reading : ' I make known to you the words of Amen-em-ope '. H.H.R.

NEHER, A. : *Jérémie*. 1960. Pp. XIV+234. (Librairie Plon, Paris. Price : NF. 7.10).

An evocative essay on Jeremiah's vocation, the historical context of his mission, and the essence of his message. Neher finds that his call sprang from reflection on his descent from the de-sacralised priestly clan of Anathoth. Among the key-words for the understanding of Jeremiah's theology he recognises *rahoq—distant ;* impatient of all stereotyped ideas, the prophet insists that God cannot be found until the conventional assurance of His localised proximity has been exploded. An analysis of xxx-xxxiii, in symphonic terms is full of suggestiveness. R.L.

Penna, A. : *I Profeti* (" Ut unum sint," 8.) 1959. Pp. 182. (Edizione Paoline, Rome. Price : L. 400).

Angelo Penna here shows all his considerable gifts as a populariser in this attempt to compress into a small number of pages the essential facts about the prophets of Israel. There are chapters on divination in the ancient world, and, in particular, on its occurrence in Israelite religion. A long section deals with seers and prophets. Further chapters discuss God's speaking to the prophets and to those outside the prophetic circles. The message of the prophets is outlined under five heads : God, religious worship, the moral sense, the day of the Lord, and the Messiah. The bibliography contains the titles of many works not written in Italian, e.g., Dr. J. Skinner's classic work, *Prophecy and Religion.* J.M.T.B.

Rowley, H. H. : *Elijah on Mount Carmel.* (Reprinted from *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library,* Vol. 43, No. 1, 1960). 1960. Pp. 190-219. (Manchester University Press, and the John Rylands Library, Manchester. Price : 5s. 0d.).

This brochure offers an examination of the perplexing exegetical problems in the narrative of Elijah on Mount Carmel, together with that extensive citation in footnotes of the relevant literature on the subject which is so valuable a feature of Rowley's writings. It may be noted that he rejects the interpretation of Elijah's pouring of the water on the altar as an acted prayer for rain, saying that it was done to show his confidence and to make his triumph more spectacular, as he also rejects a similar interpretation of the prophet's later crouching on the mount, regarding this act simply as the adoption of an attitude of humble prayer. He admits that the fire from heaven may have been a natural phenomenon, but submits that it must have been a remarkable one to explain the subsequent history of Ahab's reign. When, with reference to the gibe cast at the unresponsive Baal as musing, or having gone aside, or on a journey, or asleep and requiring to be awakened, Rowley presents references to other deities in respect of such acts or such circumstances, one wonders whether this is necessary and whether the point of the gibe was not to imply that all these were possibilities for Baal who was not God in the true sense of the term. J.M.

Rowley, H. H. : *Darius the Mede and the Four World Empires in the Book of Daniel. A Historical Study of Contemporary Theories.* Reprint. 1959. Pp. xxxiv+196. (University of Wales Press, Cardiff. Price : 21s. 0d.).

The re-appearance of Professor Rowley's well-known work, originally published in 1935, is a welcome event. Though this is a reprint rather than a new edition, a number of minor corrections have been made. G.W.A.

STEINMANN, J. : *Le livre de la consolation d'Israël et les prophètes du retour de l'exile.* (Lectio Divina, 28). 1960. Pp. 312. (Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : NF. 15.30).

This book sets Deutero-Isaiah in the context of world-history and even attempts to relate individual passages to contemporary events, somewhat in the manner of Sidney Smith's Schweich Lectures. It is in three parts, roughly in the proportions of 1 : 3 : 2. I. The Triumph and Fall of Babylon ; II. The Book of Consolation ; III. The Prophets of the Return from Exile (including much of Nehemiah). It is clear that Catholic scholars may now speak of the Second Isaiah as a sixth century prophet. The translations are free-flowing and vigorous, and include almost the whole of Isa. xl.—lv. Each section is followed by a paraphrase commentary, on the average rather longer than the passage itself. There is no evidence that Steinmann has seen Muilenburg's literary analysis of Deutero-Isaiah but it is unlikely that he would be convinced by it. The first Servant Song refers to Cyrus, the second and third to the prophet himself. In the fourth, ' Obviously, the Suffering Servant is depicted as an individual who personifies the expiatory destiny of the Israelite people, who symbolizes this prophetic people [influence of Lindblom here], which could reincarnate itself in a unique man, as it had done in the past in the persons of Moses, Jeremiah, and the Second Isaiah himself . . . Jesus, who was to represent all his people in his own person, was to show an absolute fidelity to the sense of the text '. A book which the layman can understand and the scholar use with profit. C.R.N.

VERGOTE, J. : *Joseph en Égypte, Genèse chap. 37-50 à la lumière des études égyptologiques récentes.* (Orientalia et Biblica Lovaniensia, III). 1959. Pp. XII+220. (Publications Universitaires, Louvain. Price : B.Frs. 160).

The author studies the Joseph stories in Genesis from the standpoint of an Egyptologist ; accepting, in its main outline, the documentary theory of the Pentateuch, he attempts to show from a review of proper names, institutions, idioms, and play on words that the stories are rooted in Egyptian reality, that probably Moses was the author of the stories in their original form, and that it is possible to show the extent and approximate dates of the J and E redactions. J.N.S.

LAW, RELIGION, AND THEOLOGY

AUZOU, G. : *La parole de Dieu : Approches du mystère des Saintes Écritures,* Édition Nouvelle. (Connaissance de la Bible, 1). 1960. Pp. 444. (Éditions de l'Orante, Paris. Price : 14.70).

It is difficult to do justice to this presentation of the Bible to the non-specialist but thoughtful and intelligent reader.

The first three chapters speak of the Bible as the Word of God, the response it claims from the reader, and its contents (pp. 13-97). The chapter that follows: Le Langage biblique (pp. 99-163) is particularly valuable for its discussion of the Biblical vocabulary—one only regrets that no consideration is given to the word *hesed*. A chapter on the nature of the Biblical revelation is followed by one on ' La Bible dans l'Église en marche ' (217-391) which is a most valuable summary. The final chapter, with its closing section, ' Le sacrement de la parole ' is a fitting conclusion to a book based on fine scholarship and deep devotion. A.S.H.

BIARD, P. : *La Puissance de Dieu*. (Travaux de l'Institut Catholique de Paris, 7). 1960. Pp. 192+indexes. (Bloud & Gay, Paris. Price : NF. 19.80).

This study in Biblical Theology deals first with the power of God as shown in the history and election of Israel. Through the experience of Israel there is shown forth the power of God over the universe. While it still has its historical outworking, this power is revealed as wisdom. It ' reaches those deep levels of the soul where the entire destiny of man is shaped and definitely settled ' (p. 82). It is revealed as saving and redemptive, as righteous and compassionate ; and this explains the varied aspects of Messianic power.

The author then deals with the activity of Christ as the power of God, devoting four chapters to this aspect of Christology. First there is the picture in the Synoptic Gospels of ' Jesus mighty in deed and word ', then, in the Fourth Gospel, the communication of the power or gift of faith. Chapter VI is devoted to the Pauline references to the saving power of God in the resurrection of Jesus Christ. The last chapter deals with the power of Christ, through the Spirit, in the fellowship of the Church.

These are the main outlines of an admirable synthesis in which both the vocabulary of the subject and the relevant passages are studied. The reviewer would have preferred the Johannine Theology to be taken as concluding the development ; but the author had his own reasons for grouping the Gospels together and has produced an excellent study. H.C.

BLANK, S. H. : *Prophetic Faith in Isaiah*. 1958. Pp. x + 242. (A. and C. Black, London. Price : 18s. 0d.).

This book is a combination of critical dissection and religious exposition. Professor Blank finds many ' Isaiahs ' in the book of that name ; and he contrasts the historical Isaiah of the 8th century (stern, gloomy, displaying a faith ' freighted with imperatives ', prophesying rejection) with the other Isaiahs who bring a message of consolation and hope. Of the ' other Isaiahs' perhaps the most surprising is ' the Isaiah of Legend ',

who is what popular tradition made of the memory of the historical Isaiah ; and here Dr. Blank denies to the latter much of what is commonly believed to have been said by him in the Syro-Ephraimite crisis and at the time of Sennacherib's siege of Jerusalem. This is but one instance of many critical judgements which are likely to be widely questioned. There will also be considerable dissent from some of the religious interpretations offered, e.g., the view of the fourth Servant Song as ' The Song of the Servant's Proud Destiny '. But dissent from many of Professor Blank's conclusions will be mingled with deep gratitude for a book of rare sensitiveness and integrity.

G.W.A.

Boman, T. : *Hebrew Thought compared with Greek,* trans. by J. L. Moreau. 1960. Pp. 224. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 21s. 0d.).

The first German edition of this book was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1953, pp. 50f. (*Eleven Years*, pp. 503f.). The English translation which has now appeared has been made from the second German edition still further revised by the author. Attention should specially be drawn to the author's preface to the English translation and to the new section (Chapter 3, Section E) which compares the Greek and Hebrew views of history and offers a discussion of Hebrew cosmology. The author insists that the Greek and Hebrew views of history are both legitimate for their own purposes but must be kept strictly distinct. He further argues that it is wrong to interpret Hebrew cosmological expressions visually, that indeed they are to be understood functionally and religiously. ' In short ', he says, ' what we call the cosmological ideas of the Bible are virtually the cosmological ideas of the Middle Ages ; they are neither Hebrew nor Greek, but a naive mixture of both '.

In its English dress this valuable book will now reach a much wider circle of readers than formerly and will undoubtedly stimulate discussion on the controversial issues it so ably raises.

N.W.P.

Cole, W. G. : *Sex and Love in the Bible.* 1960. Pp. xiv + 448. (Hodder and Stoughton, London. Price : 21s. 0d.).

Dr. Cole is a Professor, student leader, and chaplain in America, author of *Sex in Christianity and Psychoanalysis*, and a member of a committee on marriage problems set up by the World Council of Churches. The book is colourfully (even sensationally) written in an attempt to discover Biblical guidance for the varied and urgent sex problems of to-day especially among youth. It was first printed in 1959 for the National Board of the Y.M.C.A. ; clear, lucid and comprehensive, it can safely and usefully be used even by troubled adolescents who have become antagonistic to moral and religious restraints on sex behaviour.

J.N.S.

CRAMER, K. : *Genesis 1-11 : Urgeschichte? Zur Problem der Geschichte im Alten Testament.* (Sammlung gemeinverständlicher Vorträge und Schriften aus dem Gebiet der Theologie und Religionsgeschichte, 224/225). 1959. Pp. 62. (J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen. Price : DM. 4.50).

In this short but profound monograph Cramer challenges the validity and appropriateness of the term ' Urgeschichte ' as applied to Genesis i-xi, and maintains that in these chapters we have what may fitly be described as ' Geschichte ' and what is intended to be an inseparable part of the historical record which runs on to the end of II Kings. The theme is worked out by the author in a lively discussion of some recent views of history in the Old Testament ; and the chapters are expounded as embodying three components : Yahweh's action, man's responsible decision, Yahweh's zeal as manifested in judgement and renewal. G.W.A.

DAUBE, D. : *Sin, Ignorance and Forgiveness in the Bible.* (Claude Montefiore Lecture, 1960.) 1960. Pp. ii+30. (The Liberal Jewish Synagogue, London. Price : 2s. 6d.).

Professor Daube here discusses the various biblical attitudes regarding the extent to which ignorance may be pleaded in mitigation of an offence, and as a ground of partial or full remission of the penalty. He distinguishes two kinds of ignorance—the purely factual ignorance displayed in those stories in which a king takes a patriarch's wife into his harem not knowing her to be another man's wife, and that deeper and more serious ignorance which manifests itself as moral blindness, failure to appreciate one's true well-being or the divine fitness of things. With the former he associates the case of the involuntary homicide and such an action as that of Uzzah, who steadied the ark with the best of intentions. The New Testament and patristic and rabbinical literature are also laid under contribution, and Professor Daube is disposed to regard as truly Judaic ' the notion of the defiant sinner, who goes on with his crime though he has all the relevant information, deserving forgiveness, or a measure of forgiveness, because he does not know (in the second and deeper sense)'. He finds support for this view in the closing words of the book of Jonah (an appointed lesson for the Day of Atonement), where the ' more than sixscore thousand persons that do not know ' are taken to be the men and women of Nineveh in their moral obtuseness. F.F.B.

DROWER, E. S. : *The Secret Adam. A Study of Nasoraean Gnosis.* 1960. Pp. xvii+123. (Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price : 25s. 0d.).

The latest addition to Lady Drower's books on the Mandaeans deals with an important aspect of their esoteric *gnosis*. The ' secret Adam ' (*'adam kasia*), also called the ' first Adam ' (*'adam qadmaia*), preceded the physical Adam (*'adam pagria*) by many myriads of years, and comprised every manifestation

of the Mighty Life. When united with the cosmic Eve, he was the soul and she the body, he the sky and she the earth. Through their union the physical Adam came into being. The affinities of this conception are not difficult to recognize, but in *nasirutha* (the secret lore of Mandaism) it has been developed in a characteristically gnostic direction. The volume contains much interesting information about *nasirutha* over and above what relates to the secret Adam, and concludes with the drawing of some comparisons between it and certain features of the Ebionites, Elkasaites and Sampsaeans as described in early Christian literature. The discoveries at Qumran and Nag Hammadi have re-awakened interest in these sects and in Mandaism, and Lady Drower's study of material to which she has had quite exceptional access has appeared opportunely.

F.F.B.

GUTHRIE, H. H. : *God and History in the Old Testament.* 1960. Pp. viii+180. (The Seabury Press, Greenwich, Conn. Price : $4.25).

In six clearly written chapters, the author presents the Old Testament material as a philosophy of history rather than as a book of religion. The Old Testament holds it as axiomatic that God has made himself known and in a variety of ways proceeds to answer the questions : '*How* and *where* and *as whom* has God made himself known?'. The writers are thus concerned with the question 'What does history mean?' The main line of development is from J (10th century) through the prophets with a culmination in the New Testament. The material in E and D, though more consciously religious, tended to a crystallisation of the faith. The treatment of the Wisdom literature (in which Canticles is included because the Sages were 'interested in culture for its own sake'), probably because it does not lend itself to this treatment, is the weakest section of the book. The book ends with notes, bibliography and indexes. The book will be useful to students reading for an Honours degree in theology.

A.S.H.

HEŘMANSKÝ, S. : *Základní problémy biblické typologie. Příspěvek k biblické hermeneutice* (= *Fundamental Problems of Biblical Typology. A Contribution to Biblical Hermeneutics*). 1959. Pp. 92. (Cyclostyled.) (Ustřední církevní nakladatelství, Prague. Price : Kčs. 13).

This work, which is one of the series of text books issued by the Hus Faculty of the Czechoslovakian Church, is a noteworthy contribution to the problem of typology and its justification. There is a detailed treatment of the theme of promise and fulfilment, in which the narratives about the Exodus and about David are taken as examples and traced to their eschatological outcome ; and a special section is devoted to the New Testament interpretation of the Old.

Finally the author considers the kerygmatic character of the Biblical material. The work is soundly based and provides a reliable introduction to the subjects which it discusses.

M.B.

James, E. O. : *The Ancient Gods : The History and Diffusion of Religion in the Ancient Near East and the Mediterranean.* 1960. Pp. 360+85 plates+11 line illustrations and 1 map in the text. (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London. Price : 42s. 0d.).

This is the opening volume of the Weidenfeld and Nicolson *History of Religion*, of which Professor James himself is the general editor. Sixteen volumes in all are projected, involving ancient religions and living faiths. This particular volume deals with the history and diffusion of religion in the Ancient Near East and the Eastern Mediterranean. The author deals first with the Rise of Civilisation in the ancient Near East, and then with the emergence of religion. In turn the following subjects are discussed : The Mother-goddess and the young God, Sacral Kingship, Seasonal Festivals, the Cult of the Dead, Cosmology, Divination with Astrology and Prophecy, the Gods and the Good Life, ending with a chapter on the development and diffusion of Near Eastern deities. As we expect from the author, the approach is that of comparative religion, myth-ritual patterns, and sacral kingship. The book is well written and is an excellent example of good scholarship based on these particular premises.

N.H.S.

Johnson, A. R. : *The One and the Many in the Israelite Conception of God.* 2nd edition. 1961. Pp. vi+46. (University of Wales Press, Cardiff. Price : 8s. 6d.).

The reappearance of this widely used and much cited monograph (cf. *Eleven Years*, pp. 46f.) is a boon, particularly since it is now provided with a set of indexes similar to that in *Sacral Kingship in Ancient Israel.* Changes in the text and notes are inconsiderable.

G.W.A.

de Jong, H. W. M. : *Demonische Ziekten in Babylon en Bijbel.* 1959. Pp. xvi+131. (Brill, Leiden. Price : fl. 15.00.).

This study is divided into four chapters, dealing successively with Babylonian medicine, diseases believed by the Babylonians to be brought on by demons, medicine in the Bible, and diseases brought on by demons in the Bible. The precise differentiation of classes of demons, and the ascription of various categories of disease to their respective activities, made their way in due course from Babylon into the Biblical milieu, but there they came under the powerful influence of Yahwism. Thus Saul's malady is brought on by an evil spirit *from Yahweh*, and although later on such evil spirits appear not as Yahweh's servants but as his opponents, yet

even as late as the book of Tobit Asmodaeus (not a Babylonian demon, as our author reminds us) is allowed to wreak havoc only within limits, in order that people may realize the superior power of God's angel and the value of piety for a happy life. The book includes discussions of the maladies mentioned in the Psalter (where magical practices are discerned), of the disease described in the Qumran ' Prayer of Nabonidus ', of the references to demon activity in Josephus's writings, of the demon-possessions in the Gospels (where Satan is the ultimate cause of sickness ; in these narratives, and still more in those of Acts, the theological interest is seen increasingly to eclipse the therapeutic), and of Paul's thorn in the flesh (the ' messenger of Satan' in 2 Cor. xii. 7 is identified with Qeteb). F.F.B.

JUDANT, D. : *Les Deux Israël : Essai sur le mystère du salut d'Israël selon l'économie des deux Testaments.* 1960. Pp. 245. (Éditions du Cerf : Paris. Price : NF. 10.80).

The sub-title to the present work explains the slightly ambiguous title ; and the author claims that, in a long search for any *ouvrage d'ensemble* on this topic he has found only one, Mgr. Journet's *Destinées d'Israël* (Éditions Egloff, Paris, 1945) which suffers from being mainly a commentary on Léon Bloy's ideas. Judant intends his work to be a contribution to the ecumenical movement, which may without giving offence to either side, set out clearly the problem of studying the relations between Jews and Christians. In a series of chapters with such titles as Israel's election, Israel and Jesus, the transformation of the covenant, and the universality of God's people, he appears to have succeeded. There are four appendices, of which the last assembles a number of texts and prayers that have Israel for their subject. J.M.T.B.

KAUFMANN, Y. : *The Religion of Israel*, trans. by M. Greenberg. 1960 and 1961. Pp. xii+486. (University of Chicago Press, Chicago and George Allen & Unwin, London. Price : $7.50 and 42s. 0d.).

This is a readable (though sometimes inelegant) translation and abridgement of seven volumes of Kaufmann's important work. Kaufmann examines the nature of paganism and argues that Israelite religion was fundamentally different : from the time of Moses, even popular religion was monotheistic and free from mythology and magic, apart from temporary lapses and unimportant survivals of paganism. He next argues that, although the classical analysis of the Pentateuch into sources may be right, the Priestly Code is to be dated long before the exile. Finally, he traces the history of Israelite religion from the time of the Patriarchs (*c.* 1350 B.C.) to the exile, and discusses the teaching of the great prophets who, he thinks, committed their own prophecies to writing. The book has

full indices. Kaufmann's work has been very influential in Israel, and those who do not read Modern Hebrew will be grateful for this chance of examining his theories, which are certainly stimulating, whether or not they are found to be convincing.

J.A.E.

KRAUS, H. J. : *Le Peuple de Dieu dans l'Ancien Testament*, trans. by R. Brandt. 1960. Pp. 80. (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel. Price : Sw. Frs. 2.75).

This is a discussion of the significance of God's call of Israel to be His people, of His obligation to them as their sovereign king, and of their obligation to Him as His subjects, an obligation that was sadly ignored. They came under the judgement of God just because they were His chosen people, but the judgement was the prelude to a second call after the pattern of the first Exodus (as in Deutero-Isaiah). Finally the sovereignty of God was fulfilled in the Christian Church which can truly be called the people of God.

It is inevitable that in so short a treatment much has to be taken for granted, but it also means that the kaleidoscopic pictures of the Old Testament are forced into a mould, for the sake of uniformity, which cannot contain them all. This leads to over-simplification, as in the claim that there were two kinds of judges in the period of the Judges, those who were simply administrators of justice (listed in Jdg. x. 1-5, xii. 7-15) and those, like Gideon and Barak, who were simply liberators in a time of political crisis.

L.H.B.

LIGIER, L. : *Péché d'Adam et Péché du monde.* (Bible-Kippur-Eucharistie, I. L'Ancien Testament). (Coll. Théologie, 43.) 1960. Pp. 320. (Aubier, Paris).

This very interesting work is the first volume of a study of the Biblical doctrine of sin. The writer has a thorough knowledge of the Biblical material, and his footnotes contain a wealth of exact references to a host of commentaries and monographs. But the book is more than a commentary on the relevant texts. The author is a master of the Old Testament material and knows how to plan his investigation taking full account of the problems relating to Israel's social, religious, and liturgical life. A number of points in this up-to-date study are open to debate, notably the interpretation of the opening chapters of Genesis ; but it is a valuable contribution to the religious interpretation of the Old Testament. Sin appears as Israel's sin, denounced by the prophets ; but it is universal, and is present in all other nations also. ' Collective defections ' account for collective sacrifices, and supremely the great Kippur liturgy. From this solidarity in evil the author passes to a study of the first sin : the Biblical texts are seen as

explaining the situation of man by the historical situation of Israel, which chose the monarchy before the time decreed by God. In Job and the Wisdom books this view of the sin of man is no longer connected with the problems of the monarchy and the history of Israel. A most rewarding study, even if one does not accept all its conclusions. H.C.

PENNA, A. : *La Religione di Israele.* Biblioteca di scienze religiose, IX, 7). 1958. Pp. 336. (Editrice Morcelliana, Brescia. Price : L. 800).

This remarkably compact work by the author of the commentaries on Isaiah and Jeremiah in *La Sacra Bibbia* (edited by S. Garofalo) divides the history of Israel's religion into six periods, i.e., patriarchal religion, the Mosaic period, the years from Joshua to Solomon, the period of the two kingdoms, the exile and restoration, and the Greco-Roman period. Written from a somewhat conservative standpoint it is a work of real learning, based upon a considerable amount of reading. The eight pages of bibliography would have been more useful to beginners if an evaluation of some of the works there listed had been attempted. J.M.T.B.

MARTIN-ACHARD, R. : *From Death to Life. A Study of the Development of the Doctrine of the Resurrection in the Old Testament,* trans. by J. P. Smith. 1960. Pp. x+240. (Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh. Price : 30s. 0d.).

This is a translation, smoothly made and carefully edited, of the work reviewed by the present writer in *Book List,* 1957, pp. 50f. ; and the welcome expressed on that occasion may be repeated here. In fact the reviewer is glad to think that in its English form it should serve to reinforce still more his own efforts to call attention to the valuable but strangely neglected work of von Baudissin on the significance of $\sqrt{hyh}$. In the circumstances, therefore, perhaps the reviewer may be allowed to give expression to the complaint (stifled on the previous occasion!) that he is cited (p. 200) in such a way as to appear to hold the view that the belief in the resurrection of the dead was derived from the theme of the dying and rising god. The fact is that the writer's own exposition of $\sqrt{hyh}$ was intended as the first stage in what should ultimately serve inter alia as a refutation of this view. A.R.J.

MOWINCKEL, S. : *The Old Testament as Word of God,* trans. by R. B. Bjornard. 1960. Pp. 144. (Basil Blackwell, Oxford. Price : 15s. 0d.).

This book contains the translation of a series of lectures published in Norwegian over twenty years ago and, unfortunately, only now made available in English. Unpretentious as is the claim its author makes for it, he has succeeded, as was

only to be expected from a scholar of such distinction, in making a contribution to the debate about the interpretation of the Old Testament which merits the most careful study. His plea is that the Old Testament must be regarded as a very human book and, at the same time, the medium of divine revelation, there being no conflict except on a fundamentalist theory of inspiration. Revelation is God acting in the real world of history ; but the authority of the witnesses to this does not rest on their infallibility. Their ability to see the creative work of God in history is due to faith. The Word of God can best be understood as testimony, man's testimony to God and God's testimony to Himself. God's Word is spoken into concrete situations and the whole Old Testament, not selected parts of it, is intended to teach us in all its variety God's relation to unrighteousness. It is just because the Old Testament is relevant to actual situations in the past that it can become relevant to actual situations to-day which can be seen as analogous to the situations recorded in the Old Testament. Professor Mowinckel makes a plea for the inclusion of the Apocrypha in the Protestant Canon and for the recognition that some light of divine revelation is to be found in other religions, though it remains true that the essential line of historical relevation runs through Israel. N.W.P.

VON RAD, G. : *Theologie des Alten Testaments.* Band II. *Die Theologie der prophetischen Überlieferungen Israels.* 1960. Pp. 458. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München. Price : 43s. 0d.).

The eagerly awaited second volume of Gerhardt von Rad's *Theologie des Alten Testaments* does not disappoint expectations, and with its predecessor takes its place as one of the most significant contributions in this generation to the interpretation of the Old Testament. This second volume continues the exposition of Israel's *Heilsgeschichte.* von Rad once more makes clear his conviction that the Old Testament itself wishes to be understood as witness to God's action in History and does not offer readily the material for constructing ' the inner history of Israel ' (Baumgärtel) or a history of Hebrew piety. The issue indicated here is actually one of the burning points of present controversy, von Rad himself and Baumgärtel being two of the main protagonists. The strength of von Rad's position is that he allows the Old Testament to speak for itself ; he may, however, not be hearing all that it says.

The volume falls into three main parts.

Part I deals with pre-exilic prophecy and with certain general considerations about prophecy, including a searching study of the nature of the prophetic experience, the subtle balance within it of obedience and freedom, the prophetic view of the word of God, of time and of history.

Part II deals chronologically with the Canonical Prophets. It is shown how the successive prophets, each in his own

limited historical situation, exercised a radical criticism of the religious traditions of their people, opened up new vistas of eschatological hope, and uttered judgement or administered comfort as the situation demanded. Particularly impressive are the studies of Isaiah, Jeremiah and Deutero-Isaiah. In connection with the Book of Isaiah in particular there is an important discussion of the sacral tradition regarding Jerusalem-Zion and the concept of the New Jerusalem. It is suggested that the figure of the servant of the Lord in Deutero-Isaiah has a close connection with the expectation of a greater Moses.

A short section on Daniel and Apocalyptic concludes this section, Daniel being interpreted in the context of the Wisdom Literature.

Part III is devoted to a consideration of the relation of the Old Testament to the New. Just as throughout the Old Testament we have to do with successive actualizations, so the New Testament gives us the actualization of the Old Testament in the New. The prophets had discovered that God did not abandon His people in His judgement of them and this proved to be supremely true in Christ. From Him light is cast back upon the Old Testament *Heilsgeschichte,* and in connection with this von Rad develops his views about typology. The volume closes with a remarkable study of the meaning of the Law, arguing for the presence of a charismatic reinterpretation of it in the New Testament which can be recognized as anticipated in the prophetic criticism. N.W.P.

VON RAD, G. : *Moses.* (World Christian Books, No. 32. Second Series). n.d. Pp. 80. (Lutterworth Press, London. Price : 2s. 6d.).

After a short introduction Professor von Rad presents his sketch of the work and significance of Moses : Moses the Man ; The Call of Moses ; The First and Second Commandments ; God's Will as Made Manifest in Law ; From Promise to Fulfilment. This simple yet masterly study is an admirable approach to the understanding of the continuity of Biblical religion. G.W.A.

DE VAUX, R. : *Les Institutions de l'Ancien Testament.* II. *Institutions militaires : institutions religieuses.* 1960. Pp. 542. (Éditions du Cerf, Paris. Price : NF. 19.50).

Since all serious students of the Old Testament and even general readers have already appreciated the worth of the first volume of this work (see *Book List,* 1958, p. 39) by a scholar so thoroughly versed in the critical study of the Old Testament and in Near Eastern archaeology alike, the second volume of the work needs no recommendation, and certainly no praise is too high for this monument of unobtrusive scholarship and that lucidity which marks the master. The present volume, in two parts, deals in the first with the military

institutions of Israel in her historical development in Canaan, her armed forces, weapons, fortifications and methods of warfare. In this section there is a valuable discussion of the conception and practice of the holy war and a study of the Warfare Scroll from Qumran. The second part of the book is devoted to the cult, its sanctuaries, and particularly the Temple, its ritual and personnel, considered in their historical development. The seasonal festivals are also studied before and after the Exile, and also the sacred calendar. As in the first volume Père de Vaux publishes a selective bibliography and provides full indexes to his citations from Scripture and to the subject matter of both volumes.

The learned Dominican deserves our gratitude that he has so generously given us the fruit of his ripe scholarship and rich local experience as a field archaeologist. J.G.

VUILLEUMIER, R. : *La tradition cultuelle d'Israël dans la prophétie d'Amos et d'Osée.* 1960. (Cahiers Théologiques, 45). Pp. 96. (Delachaux et Niestlé, Neuchâtel and Paris. Price : Sw. Frs. 4.75).

We have here a new study of the problem of the relation of Amos and Hosea to the cultus. The author holds that the usual approach to the subject is faulty, based as it is on the search for all sorts of liturgical and sacrificial elements, and then summarising. The true approach is to find first the fundamental motifs in the cultus, and then to see how the prophet fits into the general scheme. The fundamental themes of the cult are the Exodus, the Covenant, the glorious epoch of David, the final hope ; all of these are bound together in the ever-present now of the living cult, shot through with the Presence of the living, Saviour God. Here we have yet another author who is turning away from the Coronation of Yahweh theme, and the myth-ritual pattern theories. The author finds these themes deeply embedded in the works of these prophets, except for the David theme. But, if these two prophets spoke to the Northern Kingdom, one would not expect much about David, the Judean king. N.H.S.

WESTERMANN, C. (ed. by) : *Probleme alttestamentlicher Hermeneutik : Aufsätze zum Verstehen des Alten Testaments.* (Theologische Bucherei, II). 1960. Pp. 366. (Chr. Kaiser Verlag, München. Price : DM. 14).

This volume of Essays is a must for anyone who wishes to acquaint himself with the issues in the current debate about the theological interpretation of the Old Testament. It contains a collection of the essays by various authors which have appeared on the Continent during the past ten years. In particular we are given a selection of the contributions to the now famous number of *Evangelische Theologie* (12 Jahrgang, 1952/53, Heft 1/2), viz. those by von Rad, Noth and

Zimmerli. It is unfortunate that the essay by von Rad is reprinted only in part, since the omitted parts are necessary for a complete understanding of the debate which followed. Noth's essay entitled 'Die Vergegenwärtigung des Alten Testaments in der Verkündigung' denies the possibility of using the method of analogy in interpreting the Old Testament and, in holding this view, Noth contrasts sharply with von Rad. A difficult but very significant essay by Baumgärtel, 'Das Hermeneutische Problem des Alten Testaments', is valuable for its statement of a point of view opposed to von Rad's typological exegesis and elaborated in Baumgärtel's earlier discussion in his book *Verheissung* (1952). Another contribution to the discussion of the problem of Typology is Eichrodt's article reprinted here: 'Ist die Typologische Exegese sachgemässe Exegese?' Bultmann's article, 'Weissagung und Erfüllung' is also included and articles by Westermann, H. W. Wolff, Vriezen, Hesse, etc. The volume is rendered more useful by a bibliography containing the titles of many books and articles relevant to the main theme of the volume. It can be predicted that this book will stimulate much further discussion and one may hope that it will be translated into English.

N.W.P.

WILDBERGER, H.: *Jahwes Eigentumsvolk. Eine Studie zur Traditionsgeschichte und Theologie des Erwählungsgedankens.* (Abhandlungen zur Theologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments, 37). 1960. Pp. 126. Zwingli Verlag, Zürich. Price: Sw. Fr. 19.50).

Beginning from a consideration of Exodus xix 3b-8, which he holds to be the description of a cultic celebration, Wildberger traces the elements in the election formula elsewhere in the Old Testament. He then discusses (with reference to the work of Mowinckel, von Rad, and Kraus) the cultic associations of the election tradition and concludes that in the period of the Judges the Feast of Unleavened Bread was celebrated at the sanctuary and was the setting for the proclamation of election found in Exodus xix 3b-8, and that its location was Gilgal. This is followed by a study of the fusion of the election and covenant traditions. The book ends with a useful discussion of the religious and theological implications of the theme of election.

G.W.A.

WÜRTHWEIN, E.: *Die Weisheit Ägyptens und das Alte Testament.* Rede zur Rektoratsübergabe am 29. November, 1958. 1960. Pp. 18. (N. G. Elwert Verlag, Marburg).

In this clear and stimulating lecture Professor Würthwein gives a general account of ancient Oriental Wisdom and a more particular description of Egyptian Wisdom, emphasizing its

religious character. Turning to Wisdom teaching in Israel (and particularly in Proverbs), he argues that it took over a conception of the ordering of the world and of life and a conception of God, which were at variance with Israel's own religious tradition. He then presents Ecclesiastes and Job as protests against these alien elements. G.W.A.

THE LIFE AND THOUGHT OF THE NEIGHBOURING PEOPLES

BRONGERS, H. A. : *Oud-Oosters en Bijbels Recht.* 1960. Pp. 208. (G. F. Callenback, Nijkerk. Price : Fl. 12.90).

Dr. Brongers offers translations of laws from Sumer, Eshnunna, Babylon, Bogaz-köy, Assur and New Babylon, based on the translation and treatment of these texts by Driver and Miles, Goetze, Friedrich, Miles and Gurney, Meek, and other scholars. He adds short introductory remarks on date and character, together with a bibliography and references to Bible texts. In his final chapter he reviews the Pentateuchal laws chronologically. It is not his aim to discuss the problems of possible connection between the codes, although he offers some valuable remarks on the peculiar character of the various principles of justice. His caution with regard to the distinction between apodictic and causistic law (Alt) seems to the present reviewer a stronger point than his explanation of the fifth commandment. Theocracy was not a monopoly of ancient Israel. Other statements in the book might be disputed. This book will be useful for class work. P.A.H.deB.

LAMBERT, W. G. : *Babylonian Wisdom Literature.* 1960. Pp. xx+358 +LXXV plates. (Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price : 90s. 0d.).

An Introductory Essay, eight chapters of texts given in transliteration and translation, critical and philological notes, and seventy-five beautifully reproduced plates of text copies, make up the contents of this volume which aims at presenting for the first time within a single cover all the currently available material relating to the Wisdom literature of ancient Mesopotamia. The eight chapters of texts are concerned respectively with the Poem of the Righteous Sufferer, The Babylonian Theodicy, Precepts and Admonitions, Preceptive Hymns, The Dialogue of Pessimism (thus reviving an old title not universally agreed), Fables or Contest Literature, Popular Sayings and Proverbs. Each chapter, which is provided with its own introduction and bibliography, improves significantly upon earlier presentations. Much is owed to the careful collating and re-analysis of texts already known, but more to an impressive accumulation of new texts diligently

sought out by the author from the collections of many archaeological museums. Throughout the whole, the marks of exact and patient work are to be seen. In his preface the author states that his book is addressed alike to the scholar and the non-technical reader, and both are served well although the scholar's share is the greater. If occasional modernisms may be thought to detract from the quality of the translation in places, there are happy turns of phrase as well, and one cannot but admire both the vision of the book and the perseverance which carried through so large an undertaking.

J.V.K.W.

SANDARS, N. K. : *The Epic of Gilgamesh, An English Version with an Introduction.* (Penguin Classics, L 100). 1960. Pp. 128, with a map. (Penguin Books, Harmondsworth, Middlesex. Price : 3s. 6d.).

It was a happy thought to include this most ancient of epics in the admirable series of Penguin Classics. It first became known to the world in 1872 when George Smith of the British Museum announced that he had discovered an account of the Deluge in a cuneiform tablet from the library of Asshurbanipal. Further discoveries revealed that this was the XIth tablet of a long epic poem describing the adventures of Gilgamesh, an ancient king of Erech, and his friend Enkidu. In 1928 Campbell Thompson published the *editio princeps* of the Epic with text, transliteration, and an English verse translation. Since then much new material has been discovered, including fragments of the poem, showing that the age of the Epic is far greater than that of the Assyrian version and goes back into the third millennium B.C. Numerous English translations have appeared in recent years, including an excellent version by Professor Speiser in Pritchard's *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament.* But a cheap and popular edition of this great poem was greatly needed, and has now been provided by this admirable translation with an equally admirable introduction, the work of one of our younger English Assyriologists.

S.H.H.

ROLLA, A. : *L'Ambiente Biblico.* (Biblioteca di scienze religiose, II, 4). 1959. Pp. 182+2 maps. (Editrice Morcelliana, Brescia. Price : L. 600).

This is a highly compressed study of the Biblical *milieu* or setting, and is concerned with four topics, each of which has its chapter to itself. These are the geography of the Holy Land, Palestinian archaeology, the prehistory and history of Palestine, and the peoples of the ancient Near East (here, as so often, called Middle East). It is adequately indexed, but the two maps supplied (of Central Palestine and of Southern Palestine and Transjordan) are too small to be of much service.

J.M.T.B.

Tocci, F. M. : *La Siria nell'età di Mari*. (Studi Semitici 3). 1960. Pp. 112+1 table+1 map. (Centro di Studi Semitici, Istituto di Studi Orientali, Rome).

The title delimits the field of inquiry. The principal source is constituted by the Mari texts, integrated occasionally with archaeological data and a few cylinder seals. The author states accurately the chronological and geographical limits : Syria in the first half of the XVIII century B.C. Syria is considered in its more or less traditional confines, with the exclusion of Palestine. The fragmentary character of the sources does not allow an organic history of the region. An account is given of the relations between the sovereigns of Mari (Yaḫdun-lim, Yasmaḫ-Addu, Zimri-lim) and of Assyria (Šamši-Addu, Išme-Dagan) with the independent or vassal princes of the more important city-states of Syria. The information furnished by the sources is discontinuous : while it abounds for some places, as, for instance, Yamḫad with its capital Aleppo and for Qatna, it is very scanty for other cities like Palmyra (Tadmor), Damascus, Alalaḫ, Hamat, Tyre, etc. A middle position is held by the cities of Carchemish and Elaḫut. The author never indulges in daring hypothesis. Analyzing the Mari texts, with the help of the specified bibliography, he distinguishes what is certain from what is merely conjectural. As to the chronology, he prefers the ' middle ' one as fixed by S. Smith, which places Hammurabi in the years 1792-1750. The work of easy consultation by means of the indexes and enhanced by a chronological table and a map, may be considered complementary, in some aspects, to the larger and more organic work by Kupper on the Nomads in Mesopotamia in the Mari period. Lacking the total publication of the texts, the volume cannot, of course, claim to be final.

A.P.

van Zyl, A. H. : *The Moabites*. 1960. Pp. XII+240+1 map (+1 addendum containing the text of the Mesha inscription). (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 15).

This thorough and well-documented monograph is the adaptation of the author's doctoral thesis at the University of Pretoria. After a methodical description of the sources, Hebrew, Moabite, Assyrian, Egyptian, Josephus, and Apocryphal, which often serves to indicate the limitation of the subject, the author discusses the topography of Moab, assembling the results of Glueck's topographical researches and archaeological survey. The survey of Moabite history, which follows, constitutes the body of the book and that part which is of chief value for Old Testament study, since theories old and new are carefully considered, the documentation again being very careful. The language is methodically studied

on the basis of the Mesha inscription, which is freshly reconstructed in an appendix. This also has real value for Old Testament research. The final chapter on the religion of Moab is scanty, but necessarily so, since the author refuses to overdraw his evidence. J.G.

THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

Allegro, J. M. : *The Treasures of the Copper Scroll. The opening and decipherment of the most mysterious of the Dead Sea Scrolls. A unique inventory of buried treasure.* 1960. Pp. 191, including 9 plates, and 18 line drawings of maps and plans. (Routledge and Kegan Paul, London, Price : 35s. 0d.).

Mr. Allegro graphically tells the story of the discovery and opening of the scroll and then gives a drawn facsimile, transcription and translation of twelve columns of text, which he divides into 61 items. After six brief chapters of discussion he adds 323 notes to the translation. For review purposes the middle section is best treated separately.

The textual treatment and annotation is admitted by the author to be ' provisional ', and a perusal cannot but confirm the need for caution. The one photograph of the scroll reproduced in the book shows that the text is virtually impossible to decipher, and we cannot but congratulate Mr. Allegro on his success in presenting the material and hope that better pictures will be available for further study. Meantime, the rendering by J. T. Milik in *Revue Biblique*, vol. 66, 1959, pp. 321-357, will be an obvious alternative to the present rendering.

Chapters 3 to 8 deal with the contents of the ' treasure ' : silver and gold (in talents and bars), vessels made of both and pitchers containing silver. Mr. Allegro says they came from the Temple. The hiding places were (a) about the Dead Sea, (b) near Jericho, and (c) Jerusalem. In the first area the scroll's Secacah was in Wady Qumran, in the second lies Mount Gerizim (cf. also the Madeba mosaic), in the last the Temple area, the Tyropoeon, Hinnom, and Kidron Valleys figure prominently. The people responsible for hiding the treasures were the Zealots who, of course, had taken over control of Jerusalem by A.D. 67 and who, according to Allegro, had taken over control of Qumran some months before its destruction in 68. ' The Essenes had nothing at all to do with ' hiding the treasures or the scroll, he says. But the writer has much more to say : some of his guesses are attractive, others are rather over-played, but they are never dull. And the book is excellently produced. B.J.R.

BARDTKE, H. : *Die Handschriften am Toten Meer. Die Sekte von Qumran.* 1958. Pp. VIII+338+20 plates. (Evangelische Haupt-Bibelgesellschaft, Berlin. Price : DM. 12.80).

This is the second volume of the author's general treatment of the scrolls, and is complementary to the first (2nd ed. 1953). The present work is divided into three sections : discussions of various topics such as the history of the Qumran area, the archaeological finds there, the manuscripts (only 1Q Isa and the Hab. commentary having been discussed in vol. 1), dating and the relationship of Qumran to Christendom. In the second section fifteen Qumran texts are translated and in the third the relevant parts of Philo and Josephus concerning the Essenes are translated.

The work covers ground which is largely familiar, but is marked by competence and judicious assessments. It is probably one of the most concise of the thoroughgoing treatments of the scrolls, and will be very useful to the specialist who needs to keep in mind an over-all view of the scrolls. B.J.R.

BENOIT, P., MILIK, J. T. and DE VAUX, R. : *Discoveries in the Judaean Desert.* II. *Les Grottes de Murabba'at.* (2 vols.) 1961. Texte : Pp. xvi+304 ; Planches : CVII. (Clarendon Press, Oxford University Press, London. Price : 168s. 0d.).

This superb scholarly work, written mainly in French, comprises material discovered in the caves of Wadi Murabba'at, chiefly in 1952. It is made up of twin volumes, the one containing the texts and the other the plates. The texts volume, which begins with a chapter on the archaeology of the finds by R. de Vaux, gives the history of the discoveries and discusses their significance. To this is added a special account written in English by G. M. and Elizabeth Crowfoot about the textiles and basketry. The second chapter, contributed by J. T. Milik, constitutes over half of the number of the pages of the entire volume and deals with the Hebrew and Aramaic texts. The third and the fourth chapters, the one concerning itself with Greek and Latin texts and the other with Arabic texts, are by P. Benoit and A. Grohmann respectively. The plates volume begins with two plates, the one showing Wadi Murabba'at and the other some of the documents in the state in which they were found. These are followed by twelve plates giving exhibits relating to the Chalcolithic, Bronze, and Roman Periods, the exhibits of the last by far outnumbering those of the two former. Plates XV-XVIII which follow give samples of the various textiles and basketry. Of the remaining plates, XIX-LXXIII contain Hebrew and Aramaic texts ; LXXIV-CV Greek and Latin texts ; and CVI-CVII Arabic texts.

Of direct interest to the Biblical scholar are : 1. Fragments drawn from Gen. xxxii ; xxxiv and xxxv ; Ex. iv-vi ; Num. xxxiv and xxxvi ; Deut. x-xii (from the last two sources the fragments are rather small). 2. Small fragments from the first half of Is. i 3. Complete phylacteries, containing, in the

order given in volume, Ex. xiii 1-10 ; 11-16 ; Deut. xi 13-21 ; vi 4-9. 4. A scroll of the Minor Prophets, found in 1955. This, severely damaged by the elements, contains large and small fragments from Joel ii 20 ; ii 26-iv 16 ; Amos i 5-ii 1 ; vii 3-viii 7 ; viii 11-ix 15 ; Obadiah ; Jonah ; Micah ; Nahum ii 12-iii 19 ; Habakkuk ; Zephaniah ; Haggai ; Zechariah i, 1-4. In all the four items variants compared with the M.T. are relatively few and at that slight. Among other papyrus objects, the palimpsest containing a message written in archaic Hebrew script, which judging by palaeographical and other evidence dates most likely from the eighth century B.C., is of interest to the Hebrew scholar in general. Much of the other material contains copious information about the Second Jewish Revolt against Rome, and is complementary to those known from a preliminary report by Y. Yadin of the finds made in March, 1960, in a cave near the river Heber to the north of Massadah (See *Bulletin of the I.E.C.* volume XXV, 1-2 1961). A bill of sale of a plot of land written in Hebrew which begins with the words ' On the twenty-first of Tishre of the fourth year of the Redemption of Israel ' is of chronological importance. The work ends with three valuable indexes.

For review of *Discoveries I* see *Book List*, 1956, p. 64 ; *Eleven Years*, p. 771.

M.W.

Betz, O. : *Offenbarung und Schriftforschung in der Qumransekte.* (Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament, 6). 1960. Pp. xii+202. (Mohr, Tübingen. Price : DM. 24.20).

The men of Qumran were earnest Bible students, but this alone did not mark them off from their fellow-Jews. What did mark them off was the conviction, implied in the very terms of the community oath, that they alone possessed the key to the understanding of the Scriptures, and that all others were sinners against the divine law and apostates from the covenant. The conviction that they alone possessed the key is bound up with the belief that the key was ' revealed to the sons of Zadok '. The interpretation as well as the text, the *pesher* as well as the *raz*, was a matter of divine revelation ; and the primary recipient of the interpretative revelation was the Teacher of Righteousness, the *doresh hattorah* of CD vi. 7. He is called the *doresh hattorah* in the explanation of the Song of the Well (Num. xxi. 17f.), and Dr. Betz draws an illuminating parallel between this explanation and the sayings of Moses in 1Q 22, where the Israelites are commanded to appoint men who would explain to them and their children all the words of the law. The Teacher of Righteousness is viewed as belonging to this expository succession ; indeed, according to Dr. Betz, he is presented as a second Moses, a prophetic figure, but not the eschatological ' prophet like Moses '. This is only one sample of the many important discussions in Dr. Betz's work. For students of Qumran exegesis it is indispensable.

F.F.B.

Bić, M. : *Poklad v Judské poušti. Kumránské nálezy.* (= *The Treasure in the Desert of Judaea. The Qumran Discoveries*). 1960. Pp. 310 (Cyclostyled). (Ústřední církevní nakladaleství, Prague. Price : Kčs. 48).

This is the first comprehensive work on the Qumran discoveries to appear in Czech : and readers of the *Book List* may be interested to know of its existence and of its contents. Being unable to read Czech, and having got to know of this work too late to find a suitably qualified reviewer in time for this issue of the *Book List,* I simply record the following summary, which has been supplied to me. The first chapter describes the discoveries ; and to it are added sections on the finds in the time of Origen and Timotheos and on the origin and history of the Sect. The second is devoted to the Biblical texts, and to the reliability of the MT and the LXX in the light of the Qumran MSS. The third contains translations of parts of the non-Biblical documents. The last chapter consists of an account of the life and faith of the Sect, with an excursus on Sects in Judaism and some observations on the significance of the discoveries for the study of the New Testament and the origins of the Church.

G.W.A.

Brongers, H. A. : *De Rol van de Strijd.* 1960. Pp. 127. (Proost & Brandt, Amsterdam).

This little study of the Qumran *Rule of War* belongs to a series entitled ' De Handschriften van de Dode Zee in Nederlandse Vertaling '. It would be good if someone would launch a similar series in English, intended to introduce the Qumran texts to the non-specialist reader who would like to be as well-informed about them as is possible for anyone who knows no Hebrew or Aramaic. The nearest thing we have in English is Gaster's translation of *The Scriptures of the Dead Sea Sect,* but this Dutch series makes room for much fuller notes than can be accommodated in Gaster's single volume. Here a commendatory foreword by Professor Vriezen is followed by twenty pages of introduction to the *Rule of War,* a translation of the document into Dutch, and fifty-seven pages of notes on the translation. Dr. Brongers evidently thinks that the problems of the composition of the work are more complicated than some of its editors have allowed ; he cannot believe that 1QM represents an original literary unity, and in general follows van der Ploeg's view of its structure. On the date of the work he reserves judgement, partly because he does not think that the identity of the Kittim of Assur and the Kittim in Egypt can be decided on our evidence thus far. His cautious treatment of the various questions involved means that the reader will not be misled into thinking that some highly individual interpretation is the only possible one. The views of Yadin, Carmignac and others are referred to as well as those of van der Ploeg. A useful bibliography is provided at the end.

F.F.B.

Brownlee, W. H. : *The Text of Habakkuk in the Ancient Commentary from Qumran.* (Journal of Biblical Literature Monograph Series, Vol. XI). 1959. Pp. viii+130. (Society of Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Philadelphia. Price : $1.50).

This study was originally prepared as part of the author's contribution to the completed edition of *The Dead Sea Scrolls of St. Mark's Monastery* (of which the second fascicle, published in 1951, is the only part to have appeared). It was written substantially in its present form in 1954. Here we are presented with a careful and valuable analysis of the text of the first two chapters of Habakkuk as exhibited in 1QpHab. About 140 significant features are studied. Many of these are orthographical variants, principally *plene* spellings as against *defective* spellings of MT. The proportion of *defective* spellings is greater in the Biblical text than in the commentary ; the *Vorlage* was probably much more *defective* than is the Biblical text of 1QpHab., and the spelling was accommodated, but not consistently, to the scribe's preference for *scriptio plena*. Even more important is Brownlee's treatment of the evidence for the commentator's knowledge of substantial textual variants. He recognizes the probability that *mo'adehem* in Hab. ii. 15 is a deliberate alteration ; for the rest, it emerges quite clearly that the commentary sometimes makes use not only of the cited reading but also of a variant known to the commentator. The monograph is an important contribution to the study of the pre-Massoretic Biblical text.

F.F.B.

Dupont-Sommer, A. : *Die essenischen Schriften vom Toten Meer,* translated by W. W. Müller. 1960. Pp. xvi+458. (Mohr, Tübingen. Price : DM. 32, or bound 36).

This translation into German of the French work which was reviewed in the *Book List* for 1960 (p. 46) contains some additions not in the original edition. These include sections on Fragments from Cave 4 published since the French work appeared and an expansion of the appendix on the Copper Scroll. Some additional items have also been added to the bibliography. The translator has worked with the original Hebrew and Aramaic texts before him, as well as with the French translations. The high value and importance of this work was sufficiently indicated in the previous notice.

H.H.R.

Holm-Nielsen, S. : *Hodayot, Psalms from Qumran.* (Acta Theologica Danica. Vol. II). 1960. Pp. 366. (Universitetsforlaget Aarhus. Price : D.Kr. 50 ; bound D.Kr. 55).

This doctoral thesis contains a full discussion of the Songs of Thanksgiving : the text is in English with a five-page

summary in Danish. The 18 columns of original text are divided into 19 Psalms; and fragments of another 12, and the fragmentary manuscripts are also included. A translation of each Psalm is followed by a full annotation, a discussion of the 'Use of Scripture' and 'concluding remarks'; and in the introduction and four concluding essays the author discusses the question of the unity of the Hymn scrolls, the theological conceptions, the use of the Old Testament, the literary origin and the purpose of the Songs. He is negative about the identity of the author with the Righteous Teacher, and regards the songs 'as examples of the community's liturgical prayers and songs of praise'. There is a considerable amount of important material in the book—and the writer proceeds cautiously to establish his conclusions, especially the more negative ones. But I trust he will forgive an older man for hoping he will grow out of his ultra-discursive manner of presenting a scholarly work. B.J.R.

APOCRYPHA AND POST-BIBLICAL JUDAISM

BARON, S. W.: *A Social and Religious History of the Jews*, 2nd Edition. Index to Volumes I-VIII. 1960. Pp. xii+164. (Columbia University Press, and Oxford University Press, London. Price: 48s. 0d.).

This volume contains (1) a chronological table of principal events and personalities; (2) the index proper which is a faithful companion to vols. I-VIII. For a review of the first 2 vols., see *Book List*, 1953, pp. 24f; for a review of vols. III-V, see *Book List*, 1958, pp. 52f. and for vols. VI-VIII, see *Book List*, 1959, pp. 41f. M.W.

BRUNNER, G.: *Der Nabuchodonosor des Buches Judith. Beitrag zur Geschichte Israels nach dem Exil und des ersten Regierungsjahres Darius I.* Zweite gekürzte und erweiterte Auflage. 1959. Pp. 166. (Kommissionsverlag F. A. Günther & Sohn, Berlin.)

This book was originally published in 1940, but because of the War was little known outside Germany: and since stocks were destroyed during the defence of Berlin, a new edition has been issued, with some abbreviation, but also with additional matter, including replies to criticisms and consideration of more recent work. With much industry and in great detail the author labours to prove that Judith is not a historical romance reflecting conditions and events in the Maccabaean age, but a record of events at the end of the reign of Cambyses and the beginning of the reign of Darius. While dissenting from the general view of the book and the ingenious suggested identifications of some of the characters in Judith, the reviewer recognizes the labour which has been devoted to this amply documented study. G.W.A.

Correns, D. : *Schebiit (Vom Sabbatjahr)*. Text, übersetzung, und Erklärung nebst einem textkritischen Anhang und zwei Karten. (Die Mischna, ed. Rengstorf-Rost). 1960. Pp. VIII+180+2 maps. (A. Töpelmann, Berlin. Price : DM. 28).

A worthy continuation of the series. The translation is reliable and the commentary helpful. The introduction deals helpfully with the position of the tractate in the Mishnah, the history of the Seventh Year, the agricultural year in Palestine, and the relation of the Mishnic tractate to the corresponding one in the Tosephta. There are minor errors. In 10.9 we learn that if a gentile and his children become Jews, in strict law a debt owing to the former need not, on his death, be paid to the latter, though the Rabbis strongly recommend such payment. According to the author, the reason for the absence of a strict duty is a proselyte's inferior status, ' between heathens and Israelites'. But this is wrong. It would be inexplicable on this basis why a debt to a gentile does, on his death, become payable to his heirs. The point is that the convert and his children all of them count as newly born. Hence they are no longer related. In principle, even the rules of incest do not apply—of course the Rabbis mitigated this consequence.

D.D.

Guilding, A. : *The Fourth Gospel and Jewish Worship : A study of the relation of St. John's Gospel to the ancient Jewish lectionary system*. 1960. Pp. 248. (Clarendon Press : Oxford University Press, London. Price : 30s. 0d.).

This learned book is divided into two parts. In Part I (the shorter) the author discusses the lectionary system as it was used in Judaism in New Testament times ; in Part II she deals with the relation of the Fourth Gospel to the lectionary, and to the feasts. Part II is claimed to provide confirmation for the results of Part I, for it is argued that the sets of *sedarim* and *haphtaroth* as established in Part I reappear in the units of miracle and discourse in the gospel. In part I Dr. Guilding follows for the most part the conclusions of Büchler in maintaining a triennial cycle of Torah lections, beginning in Nisan, though she allows some weight to Mann's view that the cycle began in Tishri ; practice was perhaps not uniform throughout Jewish cicles. She holds, against Strack-Billerbeck and other authorities, that a complete set of *haphtaroth* was already established in New Testament times. Dr. Guilding's main contention, however, in Part II, is that the pattern of the Fourth Gospel is determined by the sequence of the Jewish feasts. Jewish Christians who had been ' put out of the synagogue ' were to find a series of sermons, based on Jesus' own, which would reflect the familiar *sedarim*, together with the *haphtaroth* and related Psalms. The argument is to be taken very seriously.

C.K.B.

HARDUF, D. M. : *Millon u-Maphteaḥ le-midreshey ha-Shemoth ha-T^{e}nakhiyyim ba-'Aggadah.* (Dictionary & Key to the Exegesis of Biblical Proper Names in the Talmud and Midrash). 1960. Pp. 182. (Izreel Publishing House, Tel Aviv).

This little book is an abridged form of a London *Ph.D* Thesis, intended for the popular market in Israel. The material is arranged lexically, not alphabetically by names ; but cross-reference is made easy by a full alphabetic index of proper names (which includes place names). This has some advantages —it spotlights, for instance, the fact that in *Numbers Rabbah* chap. 10 the word *m^{e}nuḥah* is said to be synonym of *n^{e}bhu'ah* in the course of an etymology given for Manoah. The references to source material are adequate for the specialist in rabbinics, and usable, albeit perhaps with some irritation, by the non-specialist who can read Hebrew. The author has not correlated his findings with either such modern scholarly investigations of *nomina s̄acra* as those of Buchanan Gray or M. Noth, or with Philo, Eusebius, and Jerome. The neglect of patristic sources is particularly to be regretted, but anyone who wishes to compare them with the rabbinic ones for himself now has quite a convenient jumping-off point. R.L.

MAYBAUM, I. : *Jewish Existence.* 1960. Pp. 192. (Vallentine Mitchell, London. Price : 21s. 0d.).

This is an interesting confession of faith of a Jewish thinker who, while welcoming the state of Israel, still regards the meta-political, religious-moral mission of Judaism as its true *raison d'être.* The ten chapters are inscribed : The Bourgeois, the *Citoyen* and the Jew ; German Hellenism and Zionism ; Political Idealism ; Jacob and Esau ; The Priesthood of the Father ; Sanctification and Spiritualisation ; Two Commandments ; ' My Sober House ' ; Christian Prayer for the Jews ; Assimilation and Separation. D.D.

PARKES, J. : *The Foundations of Judaism and Christianity.* 1960. Pp. xvi+344. (Vallentine, Mitchell, London. Price : 42s. 0d.).

The theme of the book is that Christianity is not the only legitimate development of the Old Testament, particularly of post-exilic Judaism. The concluding sentence of the book is ' Judaism is not a substitute for Christianity, nor is its mission made unnecessary by the existence of the Christian Church '. There are incidental studies of importance, concerning which the author has good, and sometimes provocative things to say : origin of the Scriptures, the synagogue, and the new Temple. His study of the centuries of common growth and his picture of Palestine in A.D. 30

are both useful. The book should be read ; it gives a fairer picture of post-Temple Judaism than most people have, and it says some things about the development of the Christian Church which are well worth consideration.

N.H.S.

PFEIFFER, C. F. : *Between the Testaments*. 1959. Pp. 132. (Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Price : $2.95).

This is virtually a history of the period from the rise of Cyrus to the death of Herod. The author's interest lies in the sequence of historical events rather than in the life and literature of the Jews. It is only in the last two chapters that he departs from strict historical treatment to give a brief description of the Jewish sects and an account of the rise of Apocalyptic literature.

There are some inadequate statements, as, for instance, that ' Ezra and Nehemiah headed processions which moved around the walls in opposite directions ' (p. 47), and, ' With this (Nehemiah's second reform), both the Book of Nehemiah and the history of the Old Testament comes to a close '. (p. 48).

RAVENNA, A. : *L'Ebraismo Postbiblico*. (Biblioteca di Scienze Religiose, IX, 8). 1958. Pp. 152. (Editrice Morcelliana, Brescia. Price : L. 500).

This is another useful addition to the series of booklets on non-Christian religions. In eight closely-packed chapters Ravenna discusses the history of post-biblical Judaism, Hebrew religious life, anniversaries, doctrinal tenets, the influence of mysticism, and various dissenting groups, such as the Samaritans. The final section deals shortly and objectively with religious life in the existing state of Israel.

J.M.T.B.

RUSSELL, D. S. : *Between the Testaments*. 1960. Pp. 176. (S.C.M. Press, London. Price : 12s. 6d.).

The emphasis here is on the life, thought, and literature of the Jews in the period between the Testaments rather than in the sequence of historical events as such. It is to be welcomed as a scholarly treatment within a small compass. Part I is concerned with the contrast between Judaism and Hellenism, the significance of the Jewish emphasis on the Law, the rise of the Jewish sects, including the Qumran community, and the development of Apocalyptic literature. The second part deals with the Apocalyptists and gives an account of the main elements in their writings and message.

Such few criticisms as the book may arouse are probably due to the necessary brevity of treatment, for instance, it is probably not fair to Alexander Jannaeus to say that he 'purposely flouted ritual requirements by pouring out the water libation on the ground' (p. 33); it was surely the Pharisees whom he was flouting.

L.H.B.

TCHERIKOVÈR, V.: *Hellenistic Civilization and the Jews*, trans. by S. Applebaum. 1959. Pp. x+566. (Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia. Price: $6.00).

This work comes from the late Head of the Departments of Classics and History in the Hebrew University, whose studies were concentrated from first to last on the Hellenistic age. Here we have the course of Hellenistic civilization traced from Alexander's invasion to the first century B.C., with special reference to the history of the Jews in this environment, both in Palestine and in the Diaspora. This period of Jewish history is one of unsurpassed interest, not least because of the scarcity and ambiguity of our sources; and Tcherikover deals with the controversial issues one by one and voices his judgement on them in a way that commands respect if not always agreement. An attempt is made, for example, to clarify the history of Joseph the Tobiad and the principles which he introduced into Judaea. The roots of Antiochus's Jewish policy are examined; Tcherikover's conclusion is that after Jason's failure to regain the high priesthood the control of Jerusalem passed to the anti-Hellenizing Jews, and Menelaus and the Hellenists were shut up in the citadel. This is why Jerusalem was treated as a hostile city. Menelaus's family is discussed fully in an appendix. All that can be said in mitigation of the Hasmoneans' destruction of centres of Greek culture is said here; the judgements expressed by E. Meyer and E. R. Bevan are criticized. There are good accounts of Greek writers who deal with Jewish affairs, such as Hecataeus and Manetho. All this and much more combine to make this book a contribution of high importance for this phase of Jewish history.

F.F.B.

TESTUZ, M.: *Les idées religieuses du Livre des Jubilés*. 1960. Pp. 208. (Droz, Geneva and Minard, Paris. Price: Sw. Frs. 18).

For its study of the ideas of the book of Jubilees on the creation of the world, on good and bad spirits, on the two ways, on ritual and moral laws, on the calendar and on the last times, this work is to be warmly commended. More doubtful are the author's views that Jubilees was written by an Essene *circa* 110 B.C. and that it preceded the Zadokite Work by three-quarters of a century. On the calendar he dissents from the view of Mlle. Jaubert in that he maintains

that the first day of the year in the calendar of Jubilees fell on Sunday, and makes the unlikely suggestion that this calendar was modified shortly after the composition of Jubilees. This does not lessen the reviewer's appreciation of the valuable material assembled here, or of the clear and well-supported examination of the ideas which are found in Jubilees.

H.H.R.

WALLENSTEIN, M. : *Hebrew MS. 6 in the John Rylands Library, with Special Reference to Two Hitherto Unknown Poems by Yehudah (Halevi?)* (Reprinted from the *Bulletin of the John Rylands Library*, vol. 43. No. 1, September, 1960). 1960. Pp. 243-272. (The John Rylands Library and the Manchester University Press, Manchester. Price : 6s. 0d.).

The Manuscript, which contains the 14th cent. Spanish Passover Haggadah, has well-known illuminated texts, and, more important, divergent Haggadoth, original commentaries on the Seder ritual and other items. The last includes some otherwise unknown hymns, and it is mainly two of these which Wallenstein discusses in his usual workmanlike manner in the present article. The text is reproduced, carefully annotated, and translated : reasons are given for attributing both (one more strongly than the other) to Jehudah Halevi, and the relevance of Jehudah's treatise *Kuzari* is much in evidence. It is as a tribute to the success of the present monograph to add that there are unpublished manuscripts of genuine Jehudah Halevi hymns in the Genizah fragments at the British Museum, and one non-Jewish reader at least would welcome a treatment of them by Meir Wallenstein. B.J.R.

WIESENBERG, E. J. : *Abraham son of Maimonides's Commentary on Genesis and Exodus*, ed. and transl. into Hebrew. 1960. Pp. 539 +63. (S. D. Sassoon, Letchworth, Herts. Price: 60s. 0d.).

The only MS of this Arabic commentary in Hebrew script is in Bodley, and it is here edited and translated into Hebrew for the first time. (Portions had been published before, and for Genesis Dr. Wiesenberg was able to use a translation, not published, by J. Dori.) The original and the translation are presented facing each other, the former on the left, the latter on the right. There is a thorough introduction, and the text is provided with illuminating footnotes. The whole is beautifully produced, for which thanks are due also to Rabbi Sassoon, who indeed suggested the undertaking. The MS was written at Aleppo (finished in 1375) for a grandson of the commentary's author. There are gaps ; but what we have forms an impressive specimen of medieval Spanish-Jewish Biblical exegesis. Dr. Wiesenberg has performed a major service to scholarship.

D.D.

YARON, R. : *Gifts in Contemplation of Death in Jewish and Roman Law.* 1960. Pp. xiv+250. (Clarendon Press, Oxford. Price : 35s. 0d.).

A masterly historical exposition of the Jewish law concerning dispositions in contemplation of death, a subject of particular interest seeing that Jewish law does without a testament proper. The bulk of the material is post-Biblical, though the Bible and the Aramaic papyri are fully discussed. No praise can be too high for the way in which original, penetrating ideas are here combined with philological accuracy and a sure grip on methodical principles. Some chapters are really exciting-e.g., those in which it is shewn that the two Tannaitic dispositions go back one of them, *mattana*, to the Egyptian gift *meta ten teleuten*, the other, *deyathiqi*, to the Greek *diatehke ;* but that the Rabbis put these institutions to new uses, in such a way that each fulfilled a definite purpose. The work is exhaustive, and contains illuminating comparisons with other systems, in particular Roman law. D.D.

PHILOLOGY AND GRAMMAR

ENGNELL, I. : *Grammatik i gammaltestamentlig hebreiska.* (Scandinavian University Books.) 1960. Pp. 184 (Svenska Bokförlaget/Norstedts Stockholm. J. W. Cappelens Forlag, Oslo. Gyldendalske Boghandel/ Nordisk Forlag, Copenhagen. Akateeminen Kirjakauppa/ Akademiska Bokhandeln, Helsingfors. Price : Sw. Kr. 23.50).

More than 25 years of teaching experience in Hebrew is embodied in this Hebrew Grammar whose appearance was occasioned by the revision of the Swedish theological curriculum in 1955 which seriously reduced requirements in the reading of Hebrew texts. Consequently this grammar is primarily intended for beginners and does not give a complete treatment of Old Testament Hebrew.

This, however, has not deterred the author from discussing many of the theoretical and much-debated questions within the field of Hebrew philology in such an original way that the book very definitely carries the stamp of the scholar as well as that of the educationalist. This holds true, e.g., of his conception of the nominal and the verbal sentences and above all of his view of the highly complex problem of tenses. Engnell is here greatly indebted to Johs. Pedersen but he goes a step further in maintaining the absence of any tense-element in his concept of the Hebrew ' perfect ' and ' imperfect '. According to Engnell the difference between these two principal forms originates in a difference in dignity, the ' perfect ' thus denoting a higher degree of dignity as compared to the ' imperfect ' (cf. pp. 154 ff). It would be desirable,

however, if Engnell's conception of this problem could be known to a wider circle than the chosen few who can read his book in Swedish. Therefore it is to be hoped that the author will consider the possibility of publishing his views in a scientific periodical which has an international circulation. E.H.

HULST, A. R. (and others) : *Old Testament Translation Problems.* (Help for Translators prepared under the auspices of the United Bible Societies, Vol. 1). 1960. Pp. XVI+262. (E. J. Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 12.50).

This volume has been prepared under the auspices of the United Bible Societies by the committee which has made the new Dutch translation of the Old Testament. It is intended for the use of Bible translators. Presumably the translators are expected to have a good working knowledge of Hebrew, for the editor is careful to give his evidence (in transliteration) ; but for such translators much of the information given is gratuitous, for they will have it in their *Biblia Hebraica* or in the commentaries to which they must have access to take advantage of the advice : ' Cf. the commentaries '. Clearly in a book of this size only a selected number of passages could be discussed and it is not obvious how the verses for examination were chosen, for very many difficulties have been passed over ; but again the reader is referred to commentaries where the present volume gives no help. Professor Hulst has performed carefully his task of editing his committee's discussions, and it is useful to have this record. He is not responsible for the introduction. W.D.McH.

JEAN, C.-F. and HOFTIJZER, J. : *Dictionnaire des inscriptions sémitiques de l'Ouest.* Livr. I, II. 1960. Pp. XVI+128. (Brill, Leiden. Price : Fl. 36).

In 1954 C.-F. Jean published the first two fascicles of a work bearing the above title which was designed to include all the words in West-Semitic texts, outside the O.T. (see *Book List*, 1955, p. 72). When, at his death, the work was unfinished, J. Hoftijzer was charged with the task of completing it. The most important changes which have been introduced into this new edition are the inclusion of the most recent material and the treatment of each word entered under two heads. The grammatical and orthographical forms which are found in each language are first given, and then the translation of the word into French. These and other changes will be fully discussed by the editor in an introduction which will appear later. Later on too a supplement will be issued which will include recent literature which it was not possible to include on this occasion and also some articles which are not so recent but which have not been accessible to the editor

up to the present. The two fascicles cover ' to *ktb*. The material is well set out, the particular languages in which the word occurs being especially clearly marked. The twelve pages of abbreviations testify to the wide field from which the material has been gleaned. If comment is aroused at some points (e.g., some dubious readings in the Lachish letters are perpetuated, and relevant literature could in some cases be curtailed, in others supplemented), Semitic students will appreciate the way in which the editor has carried out his difficult task, and they will be grateful for his ' new Lidzbarski ' which will provide them with much needed help. They will hope profoundly that it may be brought to a successful conclusion.

D.W.T.

BOOKS RECEIVED TOO LATE FOR NOTICE

AMSLER, S. : *L'Ancien Testament dans l'Eglise.* (Delachaux & Niestlé, Neuchâtel.)

BARCLAY, W. : *The Making of the Bible.* (Lutterworth Press, London.)

BARR, J. : *The Semantics of Biblical Language.* (Clarendon Press ; Oxford University Press.)

BRILLET, G. : *Meditations on the Old Testament : The Narratives.* (Desclee, New York.)

BRILLET, G. : *Meditations on the Old Testament : The Psalms.* (Desclee, New York.)

DE FRAINE, J. : *La Bible et l'origine de l'Homme.* (Desclée de Brouwer, Bruges.)

GERLEMAN, G. : *Ruth.* (Biblischer Kommentar, XVIII.) (Verlag der Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins, Neukirchen, Kr. Moers.)

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